MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 258 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Oct.				
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6900	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	8000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ivo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Penang Maru..	S. Muraokum	5280	3rd Nov	18th Nov
Yebosh Maru..	H Nojiri	4008	6th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4620	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.
Inabo Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/1 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	....	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.

"LINGA" 2,185 Tuesday, 2nd Nov. 11 a.m. via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons sailing on Sunday, 31st Oct., or on arrival of the English Mail steamer connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with the S. S. "Dumra" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busrah.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S. S. 'DILWARA," 5,378 tons sailing on or about 5th November via Marmagoa calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons sailing on or about 2nd November for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
29th Oct., 1915.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000.
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	25th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

§To Genoa and Glasgow.
The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 424

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 205 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 15

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 29,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Mengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Lee Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—Will anyone kindly recommend a really capable Indian, with a good, all-round knowledge of PRINTING, to work as General Foreman. A man who can control workmen and see Jobs through the works. A permanency is open to the right man. Apply THE BELVEDERE PRESS, Allahabad. 906

WANTED.

WANTED SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON. Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. Salary Rs. 150—175, with board and lodging. Apply before November 1st to THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT. 950

WANTED a B. Sc. or B.A. with Botany and Biology for the BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, Junagadh. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 according to qualification and experience. Apply with testimonials to HEADMASTER.

WANTED.—PAYING GUEST in well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Electric Lights and Fans. English Baths. All home comforts. Immediate entry. Apply A. R. B. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1004

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY (Senior Trin Theory and Practical) would like to hear of a few pupils for elementary Piano tuition in the neighbourhood of Girgaum Parsi pupils preferred. Apply to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2154

WANTED for a High School one B.Sc., and two UNDERGRADUATES, strong in Mathematics, able to play all outdoor games. Salary for B.Sc., Rs. 70—2—80 and for others Rs. 45—5—60.
Apply to DEWAN BAHADUR T. CHHAJU RAM, Dewan, Datia State, P. O. Datia, G. I. P. (Bundelkhand.) 951

WANTED an ASSISTANT FOREMAN FITTER. Applicants should have a good general knowledge of bench and machine work and be able to keep workshop accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be accepted up to 5th November, 1915. Copies of testimonials should accompany applications, these will not be returned.
Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. 952

WANTED a MARINE ENGINEER, European or Indian, holding a 2nd Class Certificate for service on a new steamer for the Imperial Light House Service at Colombo. The appointment is pensionable. Free passage will be provided to Colombo. Only those who are Marine Engineers need apply, enclosing their testimonials, to
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay.
2159

WANTED two CLERKS on consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per mensem, each from 1st November, 1915, for the Embarkation Supply Office, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, for such period as the pressure of work due to War continues.
2. Candidates having experience of office work and well versed in correspondence need only apply with copies of testimonials in their possession.
3. Applications should be in the candidates' own hand-writing and addressed to THE EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. 911

WANTED for the Chitgupi Grant-in-aid Dispensary, Hubli, a qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE on pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 on approved service with free quarters. Persons knowing English, or Marathi with experience of at least 5 years need only apply. Applications should state their age and caste and send in their applications before the 15th November, 1915. 2147
N. S. CHITGUPPI,
Chairman Dispensary Committee.
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 18th October, 1915. 2147

WANTED.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine. Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED CORNISH or LANCASHIRE BOILER, about 35 N. H. P. Licensed working pressure 90—100 lbs. ANANTAPUR GOLD FIELD, LTD., Morriston P. O. 910

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE.—ENGINE. One pair Cross Compound Tandem Jet Condensing engines Stroke 7ft. dia. H. P. 22in. dia L. P. 41in. 1 H. P. 1,000.
3 Lancashire Boilers 30ft. by 8ft. dia W. P. 102 lbs. and Fittings. Apply:—
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
1, Forbes Street.
2144

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vo. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO BE LET Lonavla "Barometer View," "A," "B," and "C," BUNGALOWS, fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE C. MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1946

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices, to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars, Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO BE LET.—A DECENT AIRY GROUND FLOOR with electric lights for high class Hindu family near Chowpatty sea side. Apply D. BHAGWANDAS, c/o Talyarkhan's Bungalow, Wilson College. 2174

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJI JAMASPJI HATERIA and NOWROJI JAMSETJI MISTRI, Trustees of the share of JAMSETJI BURJORJI PATEL in the property hereinafter described MEHERBAI SORABJI HATERIA, and MANECKBAI, widow of BURJORJI JAMSETJI MISTRI, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim, or demand against, or to the said property by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or Lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, 191, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoga or Todd Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 109 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 210 and 211, Collector's New Nos. 5075, 5910 and 5911, Old Survey Nos. 330 and 331 and New Survey No. 9342 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Ardeshir Cursetji Lakdawalla, on or towards the West by the house of the late Jamsetji Nowroji Wadia, on or towards the North by Ghoga or Todd Street, and on or towards the South by the house of Dossabhoy Cursetji Wadia, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 1685 and Street Nos. 37-39 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1915.
POCHA & Co.,
2178 Attorneys for the purchaser.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, and MESSRS. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSTARY & Co., will be removed from 1st November, 1915, to 1st Floor of 121, Esplanade Road just above Messrs. Thomson and Taylor. 2158

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—
Cottonseed, linseed, wheat, jawari, gunny bags, cotton pickings, manganese ore, iron bars, bangles, iron plough, bamboo sticks hirakasi, harda, toor, castorseed, husk, iron kadi for umbrellas, palanquin (palki), dry chillies, old records, bags of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods.
9 Bales Cotton Latur to Colaba, Inv. No. 45 of 23-2-15.
3 Bales Cotton Harpalpur to Colaba Inv. No. 21 of 4-2-14.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD. (FORMERLY KNOWN AS QUEEN MILLS & AFTERWARDS KING GEORGE MILLS).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the Mill premises and at DeLisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the above Mills the following machinery:—
2 Scutchers (Messrs. Taylor Lang and Co., Ltd.).
9 Roller and clearer cards 41in. on face (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
1 Flat card 37in. on face (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
2 Drawing frames of three heads six deliveries each (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
2 Slubbing frames, one of 78 spindles and one of 76 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
9 Intermediate frames, five of 114 spindles, two of 124 spindles and two of 126 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
14 Roving frames, six of 144 spindles and eight of 166 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).
24 Mules of 720 spindles each (Messrs. Assa Lees, Ltd.).
The above machinery can be seen at the Mill premises.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Belasis Road, Byculla:—
A quantity of serviceable second-hand and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments and appliances, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO WORK THE COTTON PRESS AT DABHOI IN BARODA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Tyabally Esmalji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent, traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right of the said Insolvent to work the Cotton Press, at Dabhoi in Baroda District for the season ending 31st day of May, 1916.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply, to the Undersignend, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th Oct. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Janjira Chambers on Wodehouse Road, opposite the Hotel Majestic, Fort, valuable and handsome (specially made to order) household teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing room suites lined with rich tapestry, English-made brass bedsteads, brass baby sofas, engraved rich pier tables, handsome (made to order) solid wood sideboards, lady's writing tables, strong-made mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, tables with electric lights, arm and armless chairs, easy and low chairs, blackwood and teakwood rich engraved teapoys, dining table, office tables, selected artistic cabinets, perambulator, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, hatstand, one screen with doors, suitable for a room, sweet-toned cottage piano, camera with its accessories, phonograph, sewing machine, ice-box with refrigerator, brass electric hall lamps, old Satsumaware, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.

Also one English-made C. spring canoe-shaped handsome Victoria.

The property of Dr. (Mrs.), Amann (Messrs. Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.), and Mrs. J. Liebel.

Also the property of H. Campbell, Esq., (Bar-at-Law).

One English-made Victoria and set of harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF FENNEL SEEDS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at Prince's Dock, Shed "C," by order of Khan Bahadur Hormasji Maneckji Bhimadiwala, and on account and risk of Sha Vanmali Jetha:—
Mark K. D. C. No. 1/250—250 bags fennel seeds.
1 cwt. nett in each Ex. S.S. Sara Coosa.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOURED YARN AND CARDBOARD TOPS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Messrs. E. D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dye Works, at Dadar, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. and on account of the concerned:
One lot of yarns of various shades and counts such as Navy Blue, Black Yellow, Green, Victoria Blue, Dark Pink Striped Yarns, Mixed Green, Mixed colours, Turkey Red, White, Mixed long Bundles, Red small bundles, Waste Yarn, Waste paper in bags, stoing in bags, waste bags, etc., etc.
One large lot of cardboard tops of various weight and green brown, blue and mixed colour, in all 27 tons, 10 cwt, 3qrs. 22lbs., which will be put up for sale in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS-DAYS FRIDAY the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Star Mansion" ground floor and top floor, Colaba near the station very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain carved mahoganised French polished household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others such as dining table, set of 6 arm and 6 without arm leather lined chairs, large mirror sideboards and dumb-waiters glassware, crockery and plated ware, ice box, rich tapestry and plush lined drawing room suites, silk lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, corner and side Taj and Chipendale cabinets, marble top teapoys and centre tables revolving top writing table, lady's writing table tiled and glass screens, oleographs, pictures, one gramophone with 70 records, musical box, carpets, flower vases, canechairs, easy chairs, new designed wooden and iron bedsteads single and double door "star fashioned almyrahs dressing and wash hand table, chest of drawers, glass and revolving book-case, electric fans, verandan benches, office chairs, plain almyrahs, gold gent's and lady's watches, bedroom sofas, mirror hat stands, one Rippengale cooking stove, oven and cooking utensils, in good order, one perambulator, etc., etc., the property of Mr. B. C. Rasis and others.
The property of another gentlemen one 15 H.-P. Ford Landaulette in good order.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Benjamin, Roberts and others, and also Ratnagiri made furniture, such as arms and without arm chairs, teapoys, cabinets, sofas and easy chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, blackwood carved pier tables, small and large rich carpets, hanging 8 and 24 lights glass chandeliers, hanging argand lamps, hanging kerosine oil lamps, one marble statue "Parbati," made specially to order from 1st quality mackana stone in Jeypore, glass show cases, corners, rich oil paintings and pictures, English drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, cheval glasses, large and small writing tables, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobes, almyrahs, cloth and grown presses, one folding harmonium, one lot soap making implements, wooden planks, iron tank, table with vice, garden pots, etc., one rubber-tyred boat shaped landau by Windover, one rubber-tyred English boat phaeton and one rubber-tyred dog-cart, one riskshaw, one 8 H.-P. single cylinder, 4 seated, derr 4 seated "Argle" motor car, one landaulette Horblick car, etc., etc.
The property of another gentleman—
One rubber-tyred shigram by Press.
One handsome strong bay waler cob.
One rubber-tyred English landaulette by Milliner.
One English make Humber motor car with accessories complete in good order.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 1st proximo sell by public auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., agents. The Currimbhoy Mill Co. Ltd. and on account and risk of Ramchandra Doongersidos 250 bales yarn No. 10 ring chaws ticket in each 410 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th Oct. 1915.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure.* D 18

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the vacant shop at Church Gate Street, Fort, near the Church (where all goods are removed for sale), the up to date and substantially made household furniture consisting of Dining Table and Chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, fancy tiled and Curzon chairs, Baby easy chairs, a large assortment of cane seated and wooden chairs, folding wooden chairs, deck chairs, camp cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glassware, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman.
Goods are on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

32, Medows Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES EGYPTIAN WARP COPS AND 5 CASES WEFT COPS.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 29th October 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at Fort No. 27 Forbes Street (Acharatlal B. Havelivala and Co.'s office) where the goods are removed for sale.
9 Cases Egyptian Warp Cops Pounds 2067, 80 counts on short tubes.
5 Cases Egyptian Weft Cops, Pounds 1162 100 counts on short tubes.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within three days.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1915.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg. ...	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.—	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B 16

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-morrow Saturday, October 30th at 9-30 p. m. sharp
GEORGE GROSSMITH'S GREAT LONDON SUCCESS
"TO-NIGHT'S the NIGHT"
will be produced for the first time in India by the
BANDMANN OPERA CO.
30 New Artistes. New Costumes. New Scenery.
6-30 p. m. The Spectacular Masterpiece!
"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA."
Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

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The property of a gentleman.
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Bombay, 29th October, 1915.

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5 Cases Egyptian Weft Cops, Pounds 1162 100 counts on short tubes.
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GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1915.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg. ...	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.—	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B 16

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,

GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.

Saturday, 30th Oct. at 9-30 p. m.
Sunday, 31st Oct. at 3 p. m.
Rakshashi Mahatwakanksha

DANCE
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

The Usual Friday Dance
will commence from
Friday next, the 29th October
and will be held on
every Friday throughout
the season.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
Rs. 4 per person, including
table-d'hote Dinner.
Orders for tables can be
booked in advance.
Telephone No. 296.
The Management.
C. STENGLER.

DANCE

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
And in the presence of
The Royal Belgian & Allied contries' Counsuls
The Ex-Soldiers' Society of India & Burma
(Bombay Branch) will hold a
SUBSCRIPTION DANCE IN THE
TOWN HALL
BOMBAY
On Friday, the 5th Nov., 1915.
In aid of the
BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

Dancing Commences at 9-30 p. m.
Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Secretery, Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society 'Times' Building.
Or at the Door.
Rs. 3—0—0 One Lady and Gent.
Rs. 1—8—0 Extra Lady.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD..
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

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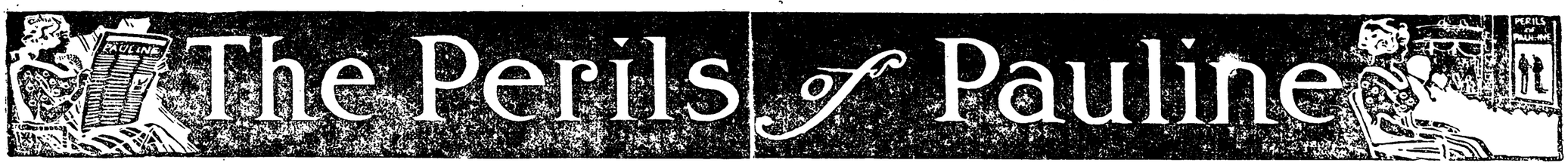

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
Telephone 2020.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TIME
on week days:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

NOW SHOWING THIS STUPENDOUS FILM

Which is admitted to be the greatest series of Motion Picture Plays ever produced and shown to the Public by any Firm. The Players, the Author and the Pathe' Resources guarantee to you the quality of the Production. The story is clean and wholesome, yet with plenty of

THRILLS, ADVENTURES, NARROW ESCAPES VILLAINY, LOVE

scattered throughout; the most thrilling, almost unbelievable spectacular accidents appear in every episode.

PEOPLE ARE COMING TO SEE THIS FILM BECAUSE IT IS JUST WHAT THEY HAVE OFTEN HOPED TO SEE SOME TIME.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME,
1. **POLICE DOG No. 2.** Comic Cartoon by Bray.
2. **PATHE'S GAZETTE.** Latest.
3. **WIFFLES JOINS THE GANG.** Comic.
4. **TYPICAL JAPANESE DANCES.** Interesting.

COME AND SEE IT.

YOU TOO WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

5. **PERILS OF PAULINE**
14th & 15th Spisodes.
Intensely Exciting Scenes.

DON'T FORGET TO READ THE STORY OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM IN THIS PAPER.
Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
Telephone 2020.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TIME
on week days:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28.

Airedale	Russell	Port London
Luasa	King	Karachi
Wakasa Maru	Itsuno	Yokohama
Cragoswald	Nunn	Aden

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28.

Harpathian	Rout	Calcutta
Colaba	Goss	Middlesbro
Viemeira	Paltic	Baltimore

Thursday, October 28th, 1915.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 27th instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (Homeward bound) left Singapore on the 27th instant.

S. S. Ume Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ume Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 26th instant via Colombo.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris (outward bound) passed the Canal on the 26th instant and is due to arrive at day-light on the 5th proximo.

S. S. Airedale:—The steamer Airedale, 1,949 tons, Captain W. Russell, arrived here yesterday from Port Soudan, which port she left on the 16th instant, in water ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain G. J. Goss, sailed yesterday for Middlesborough via Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wakasa Maru:—The steamer Wakasa Maru, 3,677 tons, Captain K. Itsuno, arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

S. S. Cragoswald:—The steamer Cragoswald, 2,085 tons, Captain N. Nunn, arrived here yesterday from Aden, having left that port on the 18th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Viemeira:—The steamer Viemeira, 3,726 tons, Captain J. Paltic, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Wakasa Maru:—The steamer Wakasa Maru entered the docks for loading on Thursday for Kobe.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Luzon Maru	N. Y. Kaisha	O. S. Kaisha
B. Hanametal	Jenno	M. M. Shirazi
D. & E. City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. Nixon & Co
G. Courland		B. S. N. Co
H. Singaporian	Saunderson	S. Tayebji & Sons
K. Favonian	Hocken	T. M. & Co
N. Ipsomore	Barry	J. F. & Co
P. Garryvale	Kearney	K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Indravati	R. S. N. Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Mahanadi	K. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Wakasa Maru	Itsuno	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Orangemoor	Edington	T. M. & Co
7 Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
12 & 13 Hartington	Long	W. & A. G. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
5 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Tayabi	Exley	R. E. Collin & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Airedale	Russell	
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
Gracchus	Smith	M. M. & Co
Cragoswald	Nunn	
Haus B	Henriksen	
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Knosiac	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Queda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
Richard Nordraak	Hann	
Suwa	Gilling	

EXPORTS.

Oct. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caledonia (s) 200 cwts. khismss, E. Nawroji; 3 cases Indian chutney, Devoolker Brothers; 150 cwts. wet dates, G. Suchidana and Co.; 1 case tiger skin, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR MANCHESTER

Airedale (s) 4,700 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alavi (s) 3,350 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 502 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Cragoswald 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Devchand and Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,600 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 121 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Iyo Maru (s) 28 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 35 cwts. old machinery (buffalo pickers), H. P. Baroowala.

Iyo Maru (s) 103 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 14 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru (s) 11 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Nankin (s) 236 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 12 bales cotton long cloth, H. A. L. Ahmed; 134 cwts. old buffer pickers, L. Hurjiwan; 28 cwts. aloes, L. Hurjiwan; 25 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 450 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 106 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 28.

S. S. Baronfairlie from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,658 tons coal.

S. S. Siracussa from Genoa, Agents Maritama Italiana.—91 cases cotton good, 48 cases mixed piece-goods, 89 slabs 238 pieces marble, 5,897 pieces marble tiles, 2 cases silk and cotton ribbons.

S. S. Harpathian from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—30 kegs chlorde potash, 10 cases carbolic acid, 1 case sen sen, 24 cases vaseline, 6 cases groceries, 1 drum glycerine, 3 cases perfumed spirits, 3 cases florida, 790 cases wax, 260 barrels grease, 5 cases leather belting, 2 cases confectionery, 1,508 barrels 226 cases 1 crate lubricating oil, 53 cases oil cloth, 125 cases oats, 10 cases grape nuts, 32 cases 1 box soap, 5 bales 1 case cotton goods, 4 cases drills, 3 cases tyre, 6 cases leather, 1 hogshead 2 tieras tobacco, 905 cases nails, 10 cases paper, 64 cases 11 boxes motor car and parts thereof and accessories, 93 boxes 2 cases clocks, 84 cases medicine, 1 case surgical instruments, 48 cases chloroform, 1 case shoes, 80 drums magnesium chloride, 4 cases soda laliclas, 4 cases dental powder, 2 cases dental cream, 24 cases listrine.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th October 1915 was 30.051 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.818	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3	"
Dew Point	76.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.818	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4	"
Minimum da. do.	78.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	174 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still
	Oct	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct	h.	m.	ft. in.
THUR	28	m 2	2	26	10	28	m 7	55	20 7
		1	32a	24	6		7	28a	17 6
FRI.	29	m 2	39	26	2	29	m 8	40	21 2
		2	11a	23	10		8	4a	18 4
SAT.	30	m 3	24	25	7	30	m 9	47	21 6
		3	7a	23	8		8	50a	19 2
SUN	31	m 4	27	25	2	31	m 11	57	21 4
	Nov	4	28a	23	0	Nov	10	11a	19 11
MON.	1	m 5	35	25	1	1	m 1	0a	20 7
		6	0a	23	3		11	57a	20 2
TU.	2	m 6	42	25	4	2	1	42a	19 6
		6	20a	24	3				
WED	3	m 7	40	25	10	3	m 1	24	19 10
		8	25a	25	6		2	17a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 28 (Thursday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 29 (Friday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 6h. 8m.
" 30 (Saturday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 7m.
" 31 (Sunday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Monday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 2 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 3 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increase the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. 2

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Thunder showers are again reported from Lower Burma and the south of the Peninsula, the principal amounts being, Pamban 1½ inches, Coimbtore and Victoria Point 1 inch each.

Further increase of rainfall in Lower Burma is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and the northern half of Rajputana; night temperature is above normal over the whole of Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature continues in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in south-east Madras and local in Malabar and Mysore. A change in the conditions appears to be taking place in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Local rain is likely in Malabar, south-east Madras and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 28th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PRESIDENCY—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	—0.07
Do. (27th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	—0.20
Do. (27th)	96.3	81.6	25	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.7	65.6	58	..	0.65	—4.09
Rawalpindi	90.1	54.7	56	..	14.58	—8.21
Lahore	93	57.8	67	..	6 57	—8.69
Hissar	96.8	60.4	53	..	6.52	..
Ambala	89.9	67.1	70	..	21.82	—1 86
Delhi	93.5	68.8	47	..	13.05	—10.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.8	65.3	48	..	16.08	—8 91
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	95.5	64.2	46	..	21.84	—13.40
Cawnpore	91.4	64.1	71	..	57.28	23.73
Allahabad	91.3	62.9	70	..	44.00	7.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	99.1	62.8	56	..	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	89.0	73.6	74	..	0.38	—5.75
Ajmer	92.4	63 8	52	..	11.09	—7.96
Jaipur	95.5	62.1	43	..	10.63	—11.37
Kotah	96.6	69.6	38	..	17.41	—8.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.6	68.0	56	..	4.67	—8.87
Dwarka	85.4	78.2	79	..	7.99	—6.70
Veraval	88.1	71.8	73	..	10.49	—6.94
Rajkot	95.6	68.3	73	..	11.34	—14.49
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	69.8	66	..	10.96	—8.87
Surat	93.5	71.3	72	..	27.44	—13.18
Ahmedabad	98.3	69.5	44	..	11.76	—17.37
Deesa	95.8	66.2	49	..	6.96	—16.41
Neemach	91 4	64.0	42	..	15.64	—11.63
Indore	92.1	61.6	57	..	27.19	—4.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.0	60.9	72	..	70.78	19.66
Saugor	92.2	66.6	37	..	42.34	—0.83
Hoshangabad	80.2	63.8	68	..	43.59	—3 03
Khandwa	94.4	61.5	65	..	23.72	—4.55
Akola	93.2	62.7	60	..	20.88	—3.30
Amraoti	90.8	67.3	49	..	32.30	1.33
Nagpur	90.3	74.3	58	..	46.50	1.24
Chanda	90.5	67.3	72	..	38.43	—10.70
Raipur	89.7	65.8	73	..	51.24	5.17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	77.4	71	..	76.18	5.68
Ratnagiri	87.5	76.7	81	..	10016	1.03
Mormugao	86.4	76.0	92	0.06	85.24	—4.49
Karwar	87.4	74.0	95	0.04	97.16	—19.81
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.7	65.6	56	..	21.65	0.81
Ahmednagar	88.7	68.5	63	..	29.10	9.36
Poona	90.6	68.3	69	..	34.90	10.67
Sholapur	93.0	71.4	63	..	25.59	—0.61
Bijapur	87.2	70.3	78	..	22.65	5.33
Belgaum	83 2	67.4	82	..	46.26	3.34
Aurangabad	89.3	68 2	57	..	28.47	2.57
Nizamabad (Indur.)	89.0	68.2	73	..	34.09	—3.55
Hyderabad	86.8	70.8	75	..	50.07	23.03
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	75.3	86	2.22	94.18	—21.15
Calicut	86.1	74.6	95	..	92.53	—5.13
Cochin	87.7	75.5	77	0.38	89.66	5.07
Colombo	85.1	71.2	89	7.00	40.17	6.49
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.4	73.0	76	..	39.26	—9 85
Bellary	91.6	71.0	74	..	?	?
Cuddapah	94.1	75.5	69	..	18.47	—5.65
Madras	91.6	75.2	77	..	24.38	—1.20
Bangalore	84.1	66.2	79	0.33	25.28	0.16
Coimbatore	88.3	69.8	77	0.89	15.28	0.72
Trichinopoly	93.1	73.5	82	0.72	18.20	0.23
Negapatam	91.9	77.6	85	0.12	11.66	—3.21

ROMANTIC OFFICER.

FRAUD TO SAVE HIS WIFE'S NAME.

Romantic circumstances were disclosed on October 2, at Westminster Police Court in a case in which Lieut. David A. Williams, Royal Engineers, and his young wife, May Marjorie, surrendered to bail on a charge of fraudulently obtaining an Army separation allowance, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The case presented by Mr. P. Conway, for the prosecution, was that Lieut. Williams obtained a separation allowance" in respect of a woman, "Hester Williams, and a six-years-old boy, whom he represented to be his wife and son. He later asked for the payments to be stopped, as his "wife" had left him. Then the allowance was resumed, being drawn by the woman defendant in the name of "H. Williams." The authorities, added Mr. Conway, were gravely perturbed by the number of separation allowance frauds which were being perpetrated.

Mr. J. D. Cassels, defending, said Lieut. Williams was South African born, and had served with distinction in three campaigns. He was by profession a mining engineer. In June, 1914, he took up an appointment, with £100 a month, on the Gold Coast, but a few weeks later, immediately he heard of the war, he broke his contract, abandoned his prospects, and came to England to answer the call. On September 17 he joined the Army Service Corps. He was rapidly promoted to be staff sergeant-major.

RUNAWAY WIFE'S RETURN.

He had previously brought to England from South Africa a woman whose husband had not supported her and her child. The intention was a marriage after divorce proceedings, but these proceedings were never completed, consequently the woman was not free. The woman got homesick, her affection for Williams seemed to have declined, and she went back to her husband in South Africa. Soon afterwards Williams met and married the woman, defendant, who had been a nurse. In order that his real wife might receive the allowance he did not disclose the departure and disappearance of the first woman, but he told an officer of his regiment of his difficulty, and though advised he had done wrong, there was no way of altering it.

Counsel asked that Lieutenant Williams should not be sacrificed. His punishment had already been great, for on his first appointment and duty as an officer, when actually leaving for service in France, he had been brought back to stand in the dock. Fraud was too harsh a term to use. What he had done was to try and put a nicer view of his own and of a woman's position than the facts justified.

The magistrate, Mr. Horace Smith, speaking with emotion, said it was a most painful thing to have before him one who had risen from the ranks by such good conduct and distinguished service. There was an undoubted fraud, but he would forbear to say more. He thought justice might be done without ulterior sad consequences to the defendant's position by binding over Williams in the sum of £100 to be of good behaviour for 12 months and the payment of 10 guineas costs. This would give the defendant a chance of distinguishing himself still further in the service of his country.

Mrs. Williams, who had been previously discharged, embraced her husband on hearing the magistrate's decision.

THE HEDGEHOG'S TOPCOAT.

Observant motorists in their travels may very often see a hedgehog rolled up close to the road edge. Few, however, know that the "urchin" dons a topcoat for the winter wear.

In an article entitled "Nature Glimpses for the Motorist," now running through the pages of the "Light Car," the following paragraph relates how the hedgehog does the trick. And he will soon be getting busy:—

"Ascending some high bank, on the slope of which the dead leaves lie thick, he rolls himself into a ball and gravitates to the bottom. This he does time after time, his quills impaling the leaves, the second coating of which rams the first coating well home, and so on. Behold now a hedgehog wearing an overcoat of leaves, so firmly intermingled with his quills that it would be a ticklish matter to disengage them."

Shem-el-Nessim
SCENT OF ARABY Regd

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by]

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes.
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

"Your Baby should enjoy Childhood's
Happy Days

There is no doubt about this baby enjoying childhood's happy days. She was reared on Glaxo. Your baby can be just as strong and healthy, just as bright and intelligent—it is mainly a question of giving Glaxo.

This is because Glaxo is a complete food for all babies, and contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building, and muscle-producing material as healty breast-milk. Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. Because of the Glaxo process, every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows. Glaxo is made ready for baby by simply adding hot water only—**do not add either milk or cream.** No cooking. No special utensils required.

Give your baby Glaxo and see the difference! See how happy and contented he is, how peacefully he sleeps, daily growing brighter, happier and stronger, like the bonnie baby shown here.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM,

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
Has stood the test of 60 YEARS. BEWARE OF &c.

COMMERCIAL.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

According to a report to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, says "The Economist," an Edict has been issued by the Imperial Treasury of Russia, under which the Russian Government is about to levy on English and other foreign commercial firms very heavy taxes in respect of each resident agent employed in Russia, and that such tax must be paid in every town where such firms have an agency. Such a tax, it was pointed out, must inevitably lead to the cancellation of many agencies appointed by firms in England, and might cause a serious dislocation in Anglo-Russian trade. The Board of Trade had been approached, and the Board had reported that they were in communication with the Foreign Office on the subject. Presumably the Edict has been issued without the authority of the Duma, and M. Bark's presence in the country at this moment should enable the matter to be satisfactorily settled. The action of the Russian Treasury is the more surprising, in view of the Petrograd Customs House statement (quoted in the Viestnik Finansoff) on the foreign trade of Russia in the first six months of this year. The statement shows the total exports over the European, Caucasian-Black Sea frontiers and into Finland to have been 95,000,000 roubles only, against 677,600,000 roubles and 564,000,000 roubles in the first six months of 1914 and 1913 respectively. The imports were valued at 181,200,000 roubles, 710,100,000 roubles, and 563,900,000 roubles 1913 res- in the first six months of 1915, 1914, and pectively. The exports in 1915 consisted almost entirely of feeding stuffs, 51,900,000 roubles value, and raw and semi-raw material, 34,900,000 roubles value. Manufactures made 8,100,000 roubles value. The export list shows declines in all grains and grain products, except wheat and rye flour. All other agricultural products, including dairy products, sugar, seeds, flax, hemp, etc., show important declines. The same observation applies to timber, metallurgical products, and manufactures, except sugar and iron, where values were more, though the quantities were less. No exports are recorded to Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Spain, or Egypt. Servia and Finland are the only countries that increased the value of their purchases from Russia this year against those of last year. The list of imports shows similar declines. The only notable groups with increases are paper goods, raw cotton from Central Asia, linen, hemp and jute yarns, and zinc. There were increased importations from Sweden, Japan, Bulgaria, and Finland. Although the exports to Germany have ceased, that country figures in the list of countries from which goods were imported into Russia, to the value of 13,783,000 roubles. This explains a recent telegram to the effect that increased duties have been imposed on German goods.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 27th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" Sales of East Indian	..	500
" Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		7.08— 7d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.70d. unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.		12.18—21
March		12.37—22
New York Official noon call Jan.		12.19—23
March		12.39—25
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.		12.09—20
March		12.29—22

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Oct.	6.94	
Oct.-Nov.	6.94	
Nov.-Dec.	6.94	— 7
Dec.-Jan.	6.94	
Jan.-Feb.	6.94	
Feb.-March	6.94	
March-April	6.92	
April-May	6.91	— 8
May-June	6.90	
June-July	6 86	— 9
July-Aug.	6.83	— 9
Aug.-Sept.	6.66	
Sept.-Oct.	6.51	—10
Oct.-Nov.	6.46	

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B 17

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

is composed of excellent medical drugs delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off or to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTR

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27th.

Decline on

Months.	To-day's closing price.	previous close.
October	6.94	
Oct.-Nov.	6.94	
Nov.-Dec.	6.94	— 7
Dec.-Jan.	6.94	
Jan.-Feb.	6.94	
Feb.-March	6.94	
March-April	6.94	— 6
April-May	6.94	— 5
May-June	6.93	— 6
June-July	6.90	— 5
July-Aug.	6.86	— 5
Aug.-Sept.	6.70	— 6
Sept.-Oct.	6.55	— 6
Oct.-Nov.	6.50	— 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 27th.

M.G. Bengal Good	.. 4.95
" " Fully Good ..	.. 5.05
" " Fine	.. 5.20
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	.. 5.35
" " " Fine ..	.. 5.65
" Broach Good	.. 6.40
" " Fully Good ..	.. 6.55
" " Fine	.. 6.70
" Scinde Good	.. 4.85
" " Fully Good ..	.. 5.00
" " Fine	.. 5.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 27th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	38,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	9,000
" " to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York January .	12.20+4
Futures at New York March ..	12.40+5
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.15+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.93 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	12.10+1
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.30+2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7½
Demand Bills	4.62.25
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	48⅞

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 27th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 7,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 14,000 " " to Bombay		82,000
Rs. 61,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32		
" Bombay at 1-4 1/32		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta	} 71%	above that rate in full.
Bombay		
Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.		
Rs. 1,42,000 were allotted to Bombay	}	Rs.
Rs. 2,14,000 " " to Madras		3,56,000
Tenders on Madras at 1-4 1/16		
" Bombay at 1-4 1/16		
Min. Rate Received Madras	} 71%	above that rate in full.
Bombay		
Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.		
Rs. 17,12,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 16,50,000 " " to Bombay		35,62,000
Rs. 2,00,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32		
" Bombay at 1-4 1/32		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta	} 71%	above that rate in full.
Bombay		

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 60,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

Extra allotments.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,35,000 @ 1-4 3/32.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot..	24
Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced on China buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
" " " " 6 " ..	5½
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4⅛
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£126,000

Unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 27.

On London at Paris, Francs.	27.56

WAR LOANS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

3½ per cent. 1925-1928.	£92 3/4
4½ per cent. 1925-1945.	£98 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 27th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	20/10½
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec.	62/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£72½
Copper Braziers.	£99
Yellow Metal.	11
Hard Spelter.	53½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs., C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool.	£13/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£4/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal.

INDIAN WHEAT.

There are no sellers of Indian Wheat.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Nov.-Dec. sellers.	2/5 5/8
Ceylon Rubber, Nov.-Dec. buyers.	2/5 1/4

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs., nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs., nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, February nett sellers.	56/6
Victorian, February nett sellers.	56/6
New South Wales, February nett sellers.	56/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Nov.-Dec. paid.	43/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs., ex-Ship, Pure Basis, Oct.-Nov. sellers.	63
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs., 3 per cent. Oct.-Nov. quoted.	57
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Nov.-Dec. sellers.	63/6
Toria Rapeseed, 3 per cent. Nov.-Dec.	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Nov.-Dec. paid.	59/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Dec.-Jan., Hull value.	£29/5/0

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow.	41
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow.	41/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction Strong.	

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

At the opening the market firmed up and good Broach touched Rs. 295 but since then prices have given way with fluctuations.

A considerable business has been done and at the close the tone is irregular.

Good M. G. Broach..... 287½ April.
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...258 January.
F. G. Bengals ..... 225 January.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	292	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	239	226½	..	Jan. 1916
"	..	237	..	..	Nov. 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	230	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	..	249	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		278	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	..	275	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm.	..	262	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..	"
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	250	Nov. 1915.
M.G. Bengals	..	238	..	..	Dec. 1915.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh ..	14,232	150	pl. 14,082
Central India ..	11,913	214	pl. 11,699
Barsi & Nagar ..	19,917	130	pl. 19,787
Berar ..	16,576	803	pl. 15,775
Central Provinces ..	4,478	1,531	pl. 2,947
Compta & Dharwar.	28,566		
Norths-Westerns.	19,261	7,419	pl. 48,011
Cocanada.	2,852		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	4,751		
Dhollera	15,347	2,558	pl. 12,789
Broach	2,343	....	pl. 2,343
Rajputana ..	14,949	....	pl. 14,949
N. W. Prov. ..	68,739	5,623	pl. 93,452
Sind Punjab. ..	29,336		
Persian ..	79	21	pl. 58
American ..	....	....	..
Egyptian ..	124	196	— 72
Other Sorts ..	691	297	pl. 394
Total ..	254,159	18,942	pl. 235,217

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 28th October, 1915. 5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	200	190	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	230	219	209		Ready old crop.
	..	245	..		Ready new crop.
	..	233	225		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	210	200	..	Ready
	..	227	219	..	do.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	225	213		Ready old crop.
	..	240	..		Ready new crop.
	..	246	236		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	245	235	..	Ready
	..	257	249	..	1/25 Jan. 16
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	247	237	..	Ready
	..	259	251	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	250	240	..	do.
	..	263	255	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	253	243	..	do.
	..	266	258	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	255	245	..	do.
	..	269	261	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	257	247	..	do.
	..	272	264	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	263	253	243	do.
		292	..	286	1/25 Ap. 16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	217	205	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	245	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	265	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	240	do.
	..	..	..	235	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	266	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 27th October, 1915:—

Cotton	7,337 Bales.
Wheat	3,835 cwts.
Linseed	3,406 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	4,145 "
Ginjellyseed	1,084 "
Poppyseed	787 "
Groundnuts	1,819 "
Castorseed	15,889 "
Rice	12,521 "
Myrambollams	300 "
Cottonseed	4,728 "
Gram	2,055 "
Jowar	5,493 "
Maize	32 "
Barley	1,895 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32 d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 4 1-32d. Nov.	
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.	
Do. do. forward ..... 1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.	
Do. 6 m-s ready ..... 1s. 4 9-16d.	
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 190½ nom.	
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 134¾	
Do. Shanghai 174¼	
60 d-s. Yokohama 154¼	

BULLION

English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-3-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi A.-May	Rs. 6-14 R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready	Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward A.-May ...	Rs. 9-2, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 7-8. R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 10, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat	Rs. 8-10 R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready	Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

	Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.

	Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready	Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.

	Rs. 24, B. T. per candy.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent.	42 B. T. per candy Dec.-Jan.
White Khandeish.	Rs. 44 B. T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost steady to-day, though owing to selling pressure David Mill Shares gradually dropped to Rs. 505.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares stood unchanged.

In Mill Shares for Mahurat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 505, Fazulbhai at Rs. 388¾ and Centrals at Rs. 1,902½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 917½ to Rs. 925.

Madhavji kept steady at Rs. 1,087½.

Emperor Edwards changed hands in a lot at Rs. 397½.

Currimbhais kept steady at Rs. 200. New Great Easterns at Rs. 200, Crescent at Rs. 95 and Indore-Malwas at Rs. 193¾.

Edward Sessons declined to Rs. 221¼.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary, shares improved to Rs. 207.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 917½.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 107½ and Deferred at Rs. 209½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 195. Preference at Rs. 260. Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,035.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 115. Upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 110½ and Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 126.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 179.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99 5/8 (long-dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

At the Calcutta share market to-day Government paper 3½ per cent. was at 86-7 and small sums at 86-11.

Jute shares were mostly week and coal shares were more in request at firm rates.

Coal:—Bengal 79 1/3, Bhulbanbarree 25½, Chalgora 24¾, Burra Dhemo 10½, Barranboni 12½, Bansra 8½, Kasoonda and Nyadee 19 5/8, Lakurka 17¾, Baneegunge 27¾.

Jute:—Budge-Budge (prefs) 120, Barnagore (ord) 91, Clive (ord) 84½, Empire (ord) 17⅜, Hooghly (pref) 12¾, Hooghly (ord) 26½, Howrah (ord) 171, Kamarhatty (ord) 237, Lawrence (ord) 189, Northbrooke (ord) 17⅜.

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

At yesterday's Jute Market, Hatkhola figures were as follows:—Imports 35,000, exports 48,000, stocks 954,000. Balers bought 39,100 at Rs. 6 to Rs. 11-10. Mills bought 8,900 at Rs. 6 to Rs. 9. Local market firm. Prices 1 anna higher.

London quotations:—£26, buyers Oct. No. (firsts), £25-15 buyers Nov.-Dec. (firsts), £23-17-6 buyers Oct.-Nov. (daisee.)

Calcutta baled jute market opened firm and up to Rs. 53-12 was paid for holding, Rs. 54 for first, Rs. 47-8 for daisee, Rs. 45-8 for lighting. Later on the possibility of further freight difficulties, the market closed with a quieter tone.

Loose jute is steady with only a limited business passing, any buying being mainly for quality on the basis of Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 10-5 for Jat. Speculators are reported to have paid high rates for forward deliveries.

Gunny market:—Heavy Cess are still in some demand at Rs. 36-8 now, B. Twills are rather a drug at Rs. 33-4. There was some enquiry for Liverpools and 5lbs. Grains also E. bags and Balts Hessians *eleven porters.*

The S. S. Clan Ogilvy, the new vessel of the Clan Line has arrived at Colombo and reports that whilst in the North Sea the chief officer, who was on duty, sighted an enemy submarine, which subsequently disappeared.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, October 28.)

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, is granted, with effect from the 15th November, 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave for two months and seven days in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The Political Resident, Aden, has, with the approval of the Governor in Council, appointed Lieutenant G. H. Elsworth, 62nd Punjabis, as his Political Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 1st October, 1915.

Mr. H. R. Lynch-Blosse, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Proficiency Standard on the 5th October, 1915.

Mr. J. C. Curry, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., District Judge of Belgaum, is granted, with effect from the 10th November, 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

With effect from the 26th June, 1915, Mr G. S. Wilson to be Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 5th October, 1915.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood, Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara (above-ghat) Districts, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from 22nd September, 1915.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 4th October, 1915.

Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc. (Edin.), Economic Botanist, and Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Divisional Forest Officer Surat, passed on 6th October, 1915, an examination in Marathi according to the High Proficiency Standard.

The services of Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Assistant Surgeon K. A. Gandhi is confirmed in the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Second-Lieutenant Thomas Cuthbert to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st September, 1915.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, has been permitted to return to India.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Phiroz Shapurji Masani, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Mankeshwar Gopal Mhaskar, Mamlatdar of Kalyan, is granted one and a half month's privilege leave with effect from the 26th October, 1915, and Mr. Moreshwar Bhaskar Kunte, Aval-Karkun, Kalyan, now acting Mamlatdar of Mahim, is, on relief at Mahim, appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Kalyan during Mr. Mhaskar's absence.

Mr. Shrinivas Krishnarao Nayampalli, B.A., First Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months and fifteen days with effect from 29th September, 1915, in combination with privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days from 3rd August, 1915.

Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc. (Edin.), to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S.

TAXES ON THE PRESS.

"The new Post Office charges will be very unpopular with the newspaper Press, which has been hard hit by the war," says the "Economist." "The enthusiasm with which the increased rate for Press telegrams was greeted showed clearly that the members of the House of Commons bitterly resent the attitude of the daily Press during the war.

"The manipulation of the Press by wealthy men intriguing with politicians has caused an immense amount of indignation; but do members of the House of Commons realise that some of the deceptions they complain of are the result of their own legislative Acts? We hope that the halfpenny postage for newspapers will not be withdrawn. The gain to revenue is small, and the inconvenience caused will be very great."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 26th inst. in the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Savantvadi, Kolhapur and Kathiawar. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by rats in two talukas of Karachi and Hyderabad, and by rain in two talukas of West Khandesh. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton commenced in Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah and Khandesh. Rabi sowing is in progress. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of four districts in Sind and in Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient, and cattle were in good condition except in hilly tracts of Karachi and Larkana and the desert tracts of Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Prices of food grains have slightly fallen in Sind and the Deccan but were generally steady elsewhere.

KRISHNAGAR DACOITY CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

There is no truth in the rumour that the Krishnagar Dacoity Case will be tried at Midnapore. It is believed, however, in some quarters that the Special Tribunal, who will try the dacoity case, will be composed of Mr. Delevinge, member of Indian Civil Service, Mr. A. Mitter, a member of the Subordinate Judicial Service and Mr. A. B. Sinha, pleader. Police enquiry into the case is still proceeding and it is not unlikely that some more arrests will be made. There is no chance of the case coming on for hearing before another couple of months.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. O 1

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FINAL M.B.B.S. RESULTS—1915.

Passed the whole Examination.

Class I.

Cooper, R. N.

Wins the Charles Morehead Prize, the J C. Lisboa Gold Medal and the Lord Sandhurst Gold medal.

Class II.

Bhansali N. P.; Bodas, N. M.; Dhruva, J. D.; Doctor, D B.; Doctor, P. R.; Edalbehram, T. D.; Moos, F. N.; Pavri, H. F.; Subbiah, M.;* Vasvani, N. U.; Lakaka, N. A.; Ranade, N. L.; Sidhva, N. S.; Wadia, S. R.; Adhvaryu G. K.; and Gupte, Y. P.

Passed the whole Examination.
(not classed.)

Jadeja, D. R.; Hajare, S. S.; Gore, D. N.; Khambati, T. R.; Surveyor, B. M.; and Kanga, J. J.

Passed in all Subjects but one.

Contractor, C. M.; Grandhi, M. R., Krishnaswamirao, M. S.; Saldanha, J. L., and Sanzgiri, V. R.

Passed in Part I.

Saldanha, J. L.; Sanzgiri, V. R.; Shah, T D.; and Gracias, C. M.

Passed in Part II.

Contractor, C. M.; Grandhi, M. R.; Krishnaswamirao, M. S.; Mehta, R. C., Patankar, G. K; and Godbole, K. M.

*Subbiah, M. wins the Balkrishna Sadamji Prize.

SCENE AT LONDON GERMAN CHURCH.

THE KAISER DENOUNCED.

There was a scene in the German church in Montpelier-place, Brompton-road, S.W., on Oct. 3. While the organist was playing the voluntary, an Englishman, who with several friends was seated in a front pew, rose and, addressing the pastor standing in front of the altar, said:

"Will you conduct this service in English?"

The pastor replied, "No, I will not."

The Englishman: "Will you express regret for the Zeppelin raids and request the congregation to rise with you as a sign of regret for those outrages?"

The Pastor: "No, I will not do that."

The visitor then left his pew and, standing by the altar with his face to the congregation, said: "I, John Lindsay Johnson, an Englishman, hereby denounce the German Emperor as a blot on civilisation and an outrage on Christianity." Amid murmurs of dissent from the congregation another Englishman supported Mr. Johnson's protest and the party then left the church, a voice with a German accent shouting after them: "You ought to be in Colney Hatch."

The service was proceeded with in German, while outside an indignation meeting was held. A crowd of nearly 300 people collected, and as the congregation left the crowd sang "God save the King."

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London, E.

DO YOU USE

THE BEST FOR ECONOMY & COMPLEXION

FACTORY, GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. D. A Turkhad's public lecture on "Guinea Worn Direase," Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 30.

Bombay Medical Union: Meeting, 7-15; Dinner, 8-45.

SUNDAY Oct. 31.

P. & O. s s. Persia with English Mails due at daylight.

Prize distribution under auspices of Maratha Provident Fund, Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, 3-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 1.

Meeting of the Creditors of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation), at the Bank's premises, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

Opening day of Aryan Brotherhood Conference; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's Inaugural Address Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Oct. 29.

249. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—

No. 8738 Vol. N. La Frenais, No. 8739 Vol. R. Knox, No. 8740 Vol. C. E. Tuffield, No. 8741 Vol. J. C. Woodman, No. 8742 Vol. P. S. Burke, and No. 8743 Vol. E. H. Mulroney.

(Signed) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

March ....Wellington ....Lehle.
Overture ....Stradella ....Flolow.
Valse ....Ciribiribin ....Bucalossi.
Selection ...Reminiscences of Tosti..Pougher.
Descriptive piece...An Evening in Toledo ....Schmeling.
(1) Serenade. (2) Spanish Dance.
Melodies from ....The Pink Lady ....Caryll.
Two Step ....Handel Wakes ....Morressy.

ANCHOR LINE ELYSIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. Elysia arrived at Glasgow from Bombay on the 26th instant.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 7th December, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTED THEFT.

Shivji Devsi, a broker, residing on the third floor of a house in Kolso Cross Lane reports the theft of two coats, and a box containing a pair of diamond ear-rings, valued at Rs. 1,600.

MR. GANDHI AT THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, visited the Free Night School of the Seminary last night. He very much appreciated the work of the Seminary and in course of his speech advised the students to take the full benefit of the free education they got there and to use it for the uplift of India.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.

The twentieth annual prize distribution ceremony under the auspices of the local Maratha Provident Fund will be held at Hirabag, C. P. Tank, on Sunday next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Sheth Tukaram Jawaji, J.P., will preside and give away the prizes to deserving pupils recommended by the shareholders of the Fund.

A PROSCRIBED BOOK.

All copies of any edition of the following Gujarati book and any translations of it, wherever found, are declared by Bombay Government to be forfeited to His Majesty under the Press Act, namely "Ajkalno Sudharo, ke Ramaniya Bhayankarata?" *i.e.*, "Present day reform or a charming danger?" written by Narayan Visanji Chaturbhuj Thakkur, and printed at the Gujerati Press, Bombay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

On Wednesday a clean bill of health was returned in the city in regard to plague, small-pox and cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 68, as compared with an identical total on the corresponding day of last year and 77 in 1913. The total number of rats caught was 3,586, out of which 11 were found to be plague stricken, three each of these latter being contributed by Mandvi, Umarkhadi and Middle and Lwer Colaba and one each from Market and Dongri sections.

BOMBAY INDIAN MUSICAL COMPETITION

The prizes in the above competition have been awarded as under:—(1) S. B. Nevrekar, (2) G. A. Kher, (3) P. Somchand, (4) M. V. Mohomed, (5) G. P. Soman, (6) B. D. Aras, (7) S. K. Khandkar, (8) Kashinath, (9) D. B. Aras and (10) Ganesh Amrit. Begum Fyzee Rahimini will present the prizes at the Elphinstone High School on November 13, at 3-30 p.m. Prize winners should come prepared to sing the pieces for which prizes were awarded to them.

SECOND SESSION OF ARYAN BROTHERHOOD CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Aryan Brotherhood Conference will be held on Thursday, 4th November next, and on the two following days in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and will be presided over by Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, LL.D. Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar, President of the Aryan Brotherhood, will deliver an inaugural address on the first day which will be followed by the address of the President. Resolutions will come up for discussion when the Conference meets on Friday and Saturday.

GOVERNMENT HANDWRITING EXPERT.

Under the authority of the Bombay High Court the following rule is ordered to be incorporated in the High Court Criminal Circular Order Book, 1915:—

"It is highly desirable that the authority of the Courts to issue summons for the appearance of the Government Expert in handwriting should be exercised with due discrimination and he should not be called upon to appear in cases which are of a comparatively unimportant nature, or in which it is probable his evidence would be of doubtful utility. No summons to give evidence should be issued to the Expert by any Subordinate Magisterial Court without the concurrence of the District Magistrate being previously obtained in each case."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 23rd October, 1915, was as follows:—Bombay City 6, Kaira District 2, Surat Town and Port 35, Other places in Surat District 1, Bhivandi Port 2, Thana Port 1, Other places in Thana District, 2, Nasik District 279, Satara District 110, Ahmednagar District 36 (for 2 weeks), Poona Town 24, Other places in Poona District 67, Sholapur Town 149, Other places in Sholapur District 237, Belgaum District 294, Hubli Town 8, Other places in Dharwar District 132, Bijapur District 40, Kanara District 1, Karachi Town and Port 2, Other places in Karachi District 1, Hyderabad District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 570, Surat Agency 5, Bhavnagar Port 1, Other places in Kathiawar Agency 7, Satara Agency, 10, Akalkote State 69 and Bijapur Agency 1. Total 2,093.

STREET FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Fatmabai, a Mahomedan girl, aged about 7 years. The deceased, who lived with her mother at Jacob's Circle, was going along Clarke Road with her mother on the evening of the 22nd instant, when, it is alleged, a carriage driven by one Nana Bhaga came up from behind them, and the deceased was knocked down by the horse, and just as she was getting up she was knocked down by the hub of the front wheel and the rear wheel passed over her head. It is alleged the driver did not stop but was chased by some people, who stopped him. It is further alleged the carriage was not going very fast or very slow but that the driver gave no warning. The girl was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries, death being due to shock.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained through the girl having been knocked down by a carriage, and the jurors were of opinion that the fatality was due to the driver's negligence.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of this Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a number of recent contributions towards the institution, which bring up the total subscriptions to date to Rs. 27,14,537-3-9. Among the larger contributions during the month are the following:—

Messrs. Merwanji and Pestonji Jamsetji Harda and Bai Tehmina Jamsedji Harda, in pious memory of their late mother Bai Bachoobai Harda, widow of the late Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Harda, who died on Roj Depadar, Maha Avan, out of her own estate (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 500; N.K.J., in pious memory of his late father (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 500; Mr. Cooverji Dorabji Dungore, being the amount subscribed by him in the Oothamna ceremony of his wife Bai Navajbai, who died on Roj Sarosh, Maha Behman 1284, 25th July 1915, (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 301; Mr. Burjorji Shapurji Mistry (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 300; Lady Pirojbai Shapurji Bharucha (for current expenses for October, 1915), Rs. 101; and Mr. Pestonji Shapurji Gariwala (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 100.

HEWETT MOSLEM HIGH SCHOOL,

DONATION FROM BHOPAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Oct. 28.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and her youngest son Prince Hamidullah Khan, who is a graduate of the Allahabad University, have given a generous donation of Rs. 4,000 to the building fund of the Hewett Moslem High School, Moradabad. It is now confidently hoped that the entire sum of money required will be forthcoming by the end of November.

FOOTBALL AT AGRA,

(News Bureau.)

AGRA, Oct. 28.

An exhibition football match was played this evening, on the Agra Volunteer ground, between the 7th Battery, R.F.A., and "Agra World." The admission was by tickets and the proceeds of the match will be given to the Serbian Relief Fund. The R.F.A. won the match.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

At to-day's share market the 3½ per cent. Government Paper was at Rs. 86-9 and shall sums at 86-14. A limited business was done to-day, jute shares again leading with a firmer tendency. First class coal shares were in demand.

Allahabad Bank (ord.) 300.

Coal:—Bengal coal 793 Barabeni 12½, Ghusick and Muslia 14 5-8, Lakurka 17¼, Ranegunge 27¾, Sudamdih 13 5-8, Teetulmure 11⅛.

Jute:—Auckland (ord.) 140, Alliance (ord.) 244, Barnagore (ord.) 92, Clive (ord.) 86, Empire (ord.) 18, Fort, Gloster (ord.) 316, Gouripore 237, Lawrence (ord.) 188, Northbrook (ord.) 16¾, Naihati (ord.) 189½, Union (ord.) 286.

Champaran Sugar 105.

According to a Colombo message the Hon. James Whiteside Maccay, M.A., LL.M., V.D., Colonel Commanding the Australian Intelligence Corps and Director of Intelligence of the Commonwealth, wounded in the Dardanelles is returning to Australia by the P. and O. Malwa. Colonel Maccay, who now holds the rank of Brigadier-General was a barrister and solicitor of the High Court, Australia, and Supreme Court of Victoria. He was later appointed Minister of Trade and Customs and Minister of Education. He also held the post of Minister of State for Defence in the Commonwealth Parliament.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

The Bandmann Gaiety Co., which for nearly three weeks has presented a series of revues at the Excelsior Theatre, gives its last performance to-night, and to-morrow the Bandann Opera Company presents Messrs. George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard's London Success, "To-night's the Night." "To-night's the Night" is a musical play in two acts with the book by Frederick Thompson and the music by Paul A. Rubens. It comes from the Gaiety where it immediately "caught on" and achieved a success that was phenominal even so far as Gaiety successes go.

The cast which has been selected for the present production is a very attractive one, and one of the largest and most representative that has been gathered together in Bombay for a long time. Mr. Johnnie Osborne is the principal comedian and he has many musical comedy successes to his credit. He played the leading part in J. C. Williamson's successful revue "Come Over Here," which ran in London for nine months and was a popular figure in several of the late Mr. George Edwardes and Mr Robert Courteige's productions, though even more noteworthy was his engagement by the late Charles Frohman and creation of the part of "Simplicitas" in "The Arcadians," in America a rôle made popular in India and the East by little Bobbie Roberts, whom many local theatre-goers will remember.

That clever light comedian, Mr. Compton Coutts, will support him. Mr. Coutts during a stage career of twenty years fulfilled engagements with Sir Charles Wyndham, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Oscar Asche, the late Charles Frohman, Sir John Hare, and other well-known managers and producers. He has played many parts also on the Halls, and his principal success in this connection being in Mr. Harry Tate's part in the latter's well-known sketch "Motoring." In fact he has a record of nearly five hundred parts to his credit.

The ladies are strongly represented. Miss Mary Linley is a musical comedy actress who has played with conspicuous success in London. Miss Betty Linley was at one time Miss Violet Vanbrugh's principal understudy, and made a reputation in that excellent play, "John Glade's Honour," with Sir George Alexander in the leading rôle.

Then there is Mr. Will Hallett, a comedian fresh from the Palace and Paladium revues, and Mr. Layland Hodgson as the principal baritone of the party, who did yeoman service for Mr. Courtneige in many of his productions.

The remainder of the cast has been selected with especial care, and will be supplemented by the company which has been responsible for the recent revues.

There is small doubt that Bombay theatre-goers have an uncommon treat in store during the next few days, and certainly it only rests with them to muster in force and see that this enterprise of the local theatre does not pass unacknowledged. The company of thirty artistes has been busy rehearsing in Bombay since the end of last month, and we may indulge in the belief that they will give a very finished production. The plan of the house can be seen as usual at Messrs. Rose & Co.'s.

MISS MARY LINLEY.

One of the new leading ladies in the Bandmann Opera Co. Miss Linley makes her first appearance in the East to-morrow in "To-night's the Night," the first of the New Bandmann productions at the Excelsior Theatre.

MR. LEYLAND HODGSON.

The principal Baritone in the new Bandmann Opera Co. at the Excelsior.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, with Mr. Gadkari, appeared and presented an information on behalf of Navrojally Hirji charging Jafferbhai Cassum with defamation.

Navrojally, in his information, alleged:—"I am a Licensed Municipal Plumber and Sanitary Contractor and have been so since 1907. I have my place of business at Bhendi Bazar (Parel Road). I reside at Sandhurst Road. My License is renewable at the discretion of the Municipal authorities and has been renewed every year on their being satisfied with the work executed by me for my constituents. I know one Jafferbhai Cassum who is hereinafter referred to as the accused. The accused is in the service of His Highness the Aga Khan. The accused's work is to take care of his master's personal estate only. The accused has nothing to do with the properties belonging to the Jamat, that is the Khoja Esmailiya Jamat of which His Highness is the head and spiritual leader. For the management of the Jamat properties His Highness the Aga Khan has appointed a wealthy and respectable Khoja gentleman, Mr. Mukhi Meghjibhai Moolji. Mr. Moolji has officially nothing to do with the accused. Since 1907 I was serving His Highness the Aga Khan in the capacity of a plumber to his personal estate under the general directions and management of the accused. I gave every satisfaction to His Highness. My work was always inspected by His Highness's Engineers and approved of by them. The Municipal authorities also, from time to time, inspected my work before it was passed by them. In December, 1913, the accused asked me to do certain plumbing and drainage work for his personal properties without charging him for the same. I refused to do so, when the accused theatened to terminate my engagement as a plumber to the Aga Khan's estates and to get me into trouble with the Municipal authorities. Since then the accused has borne ill-will towards me and has tried to find fault with my work and to otherwise harass me and matters reached such a stage that owing to the accused's persecution I was obliged to give up my engagement with the Aga Khan and ultimately I resigned the same in May, 1915. The accused, however, was not satisfied with this and further threatened to get my License cancelled by the Municipal authorities by fair or foul means and to get me into trouble.

THE ALLEGATIONS.

"On or about the 20th of March, 1915, the accused addressed a letter to the Head Engineer of the Water Department, Bombay Municipality. In this letter among other things the accused has stated that Navrojally Hirji has stolen some fittings from water pipes laid on His Highness the Aga Khan's property situate at Mohamedan Street (Madanpura). This statement, I say, is false to the knowledge of the accused. On or about the 5th of October, 1915, the accused addressed a similar letter to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Department Bombay Municipality, stating, among other things, that "Navrojally Hirji had stolen pipes and fittings belonging to the Jamatkhana of the Khoja Ismailiya Jamat." The said Jamatkhana is not one of the personal properties of His Highness the Aga Khan. Before this date the accused had addressed several such letters to the said Municipal Officer accusing me of stealing pipes and fittings belonging to His Highness's estate. The letter written on the 5th instant and referred to in this paragraph charges me with theft as well as negligence and cheating in respect of the work done at the Jamatkhana of the Khoja Jamat.

"On receipt of this letter the said Municipal Officer proceeded to the premises of the Jamatkhana and after inspecting the works wrote to the accused expressing his thorough satisfaction with the same and referred him, as he had done before on several occasions, to the Police Commissioner concerning the theft or fraud. Before this date, that is the 5th instant, the accused had made several such complaints to the Municipal authorities in respect of the work I executed and in all the said letters he, the accused, has charged me with theft of fittings, etc., but the Municipal authorities have so far always passed my work and referred him every time to the Police Commissioner. To the best of my knowledge I say that the accused has never complained to the Police Commissioner as advised by the Municipal authorities. The accused has never personally spoken to me of the loss of any fittings belonging to His Highness's estate. The accused's object in writing the said letters containing mischievous and wild imputations against my character is to influence the Municipal authorities and to prejudice them so that they may cancel my License or refuse to renew it at the end of the year. I say that all the statements and charges referred to above are false to the knowledge of the accused and have been made by him wilfully and maliciously intending thereby to harm my reputation, character and business. In consequence of these false and malicious charges, the said charges being also repeated to members of my Jamat and others, I have suffered in my business and have also been lowered in the estimation of the Municipal authorities and other people in respect of my character and calling. Under the circumstances, I charge the accused under section 500, I. P. Code, and pray that process may be issued against him so that he may be dealt with according to Law."

The Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued against Jafferbhai Cassum.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE SEPOYS AND MUNICIPAL MUCCADAM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, the case came on for hearing in which Lavji Makanji, a shop-keeper at Kabootarkhana, Bhuleshwar, and his son, Karsondas, charged three police sepoys, Narayan Gangaram, No. 512 C., Bhicaji Appa, No. 1231 C., and Toolsiram Sampat, No. 2700 C., and Husain Shaikji, a municipal "muccadam" in the Health Department, with criminal trespass, hurt, and wrongful restraint. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the fourth accused.

The complainants, in the course of their information, alleged there were petty vegetable hawkers, who sat near the first complainant's shop as well as on the public road, and occupied the passage of the passers-by and thereby caused much inconvenience to the public at large. In spite of repeated complaints from various residents of the locality, the police sepoys connived at such a state of affairs and did not pay the least attention to such complaints. The sepoys generally through others collected from each hawker from one pice to one anna per day and allowed them to occupy the public road. Those, who would not so pay money, would be charged with obstruction, etc., and harrassed. When it was found that the sepoys did not listen to the complaints of the residents, the latter had to send several petitions to the police authorities, and as a result of such petitions, order would be preserved for a day or two, and then again the old state of things would revive. On the 8th instant the first complainant warned the sepoy, who was conniving at the nuisance and taking money, that his conduct would be reported to the Commissioner of Police. On the 10th instant the fourth accused came and questioned the complainant's servant as to who had thrown rubbish in the compound. The servant denied all knowledge about it, adding that from the nature of the rubbish it could not be all from that of his shop. The third accused then came in, and both he and the fourth accused abused the second complainant. The other accused then came in and they all assaulted the two complainants, dragged them out of the compound and wanted to bind them with leather straps. The complainants told the accused they would go to the Police Station but should be allowed to put on their dress. They were not allowed to do so and their servant was obliged to go into the shop and fetch their dress. They were then charged with disorderly behaviour. On the 11th October the complainants filed their complaints before the Third Presidency Magistrate and showed marks of injuries on their persons and obtained summonses against the accused. The Hindu and Mahomedan residents and shopkeepers of Bhuleshwar then sent in a fresh complaint to the Commissioner of Police, alleging connivance on the part of the police sepoys and alleging that they took money from the hawkers.

The case, in which the present complainants are charged with disorderly behaviour, is being tried before the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas.

In the case before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crawford applied for a postponement on the ground that the Honorary Magistrates were trying the other case on the same issues, and the latter should be decided first.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Municipality had taken out a summons on a charge of throwing rubbish, against the servant of the complainant, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and that as the defence there also rested on the same facts as in these two cases, the present case should also be postponed.

Mr. Crawford said he had no objection.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 11th November.

A KIDNAPPER SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sayadali Mahomedali, a tailor, was charged by Sub-Inspector Gore, with kidnapping a minor from lawful guardianship.

Mr. Pathare, pleader, defended the accused.

It was proved that a girl named Bismilla, about fourteen years old, lived with her grandfather, Nambee at Foras Road, and the accused who taught tailoring to Nambee's son, was also living in the same building. The girl and the accused were both missed on the 29th August, and they were traced to Agra, from where they were brought down to Bombay on the 15th instant. The girl said that they lived as husband and wife in Agra.

The accused admitted having gone to Agra with the girl, but denied she was kidnapped by him. She wanted to go to her father at Lucknow and therefore went with him.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment as he said, the girl was a minor and was taken away by the accused.

ROBBING A BOY.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sergeant A. L. Kilcoin charged a Hindu, Govind Gopal, aged 22, with committing theft of a ear-ring from the person of Tukaram Vishnoo, a young boy.

On the 23rd instant when the boy was going along the Parbhadevi Road at about 2 p.m. the accused snatched the ear-ring, from the ear of the boy and was running away, when Tukaram raised an alarm and neighbours came out and arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

BAZOURIS DRIVEN BACK.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28

On the morning of October 27th the troops at Chakdara moved northward into the Admzai tract and engaged a force of 2,000 to 3,000 Bazouris who had entered that tract the previous evening with a view to stirring up trouble among the tribesmen of Dir and Upper Sawat.

The enemy were attacked heavily, shelled and driven back beyond Katgala. The return of the troops to Chakdarah was not followed up.

Our casualties were one killed and three wounded, Indian rank. The enemy's casualties are not yet known, but are believed to have been considerable.

LATER.

No further details have been received of the fighting in Chakdara but it is understood that the tribesmen have been given a severe handling which creates good impression along the frontier.

PROPOSED HOME RULE LEAGUE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting last night resolved to defer consideration of the "Home Rule League" since the League had not yet been formed and details of its organisation could not be known until after the Congress meets.

The Committee also resolved to publish in conjunction with the Mahajana Sabha a scheme of self-government, details of which will be published shortly.

It has also resolved to send the following cablegram to Mr. H E. A. Cotton:—"The Madras Presidency deeply mourns the death of your father, who was a firm believer in the justice of Indian aspirations and who devoted the best part of his life in advancing the Indian cause."

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST,

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim heard a revision petition against the judgment of the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissing the complaint of criminal breach of trust brought against Mr. V. Ramaswami Iyer, late Agent of the Sivagiri Zamindari and once Managing Director of the "Madras Times." The complaint is that the accused received various sums of money to the extent of Rs. 25,000 for which he showed no account. His Lordship after hearing counsel for the petitioner, admitted the petition and ordered a notice to be issued to the accused and the Public Prosecutor.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest continues to be 6 per cent.

It is believed that the Assam Police Training School will be transferred from Silchar to Dibrugarh.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Postmaster-General, Punjab, is proceeding on leave and Mr. Monteath C. S. will officiate.

Messrs. H. M. R. Morse and E. S. Aslett have been appointed as Assistant Loco Superintendent and Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North-Western Railway respectively.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 16th October, are more by Rs. 65,28,733 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

A Kalimpong message states that the foot and mouth disease has broken out in epidemic form among drought animals employed in cart traffic on the Siliguri-Kalipong road.

Sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the extension of the Rajpipla State Railway from its present terminus at Nandod to Nandod Town, a distance of 1.85 miles.

The Criminal Investigation Department are on the look out for a European named Hill, an army Sergeant and head clerk of the Military Station. Office at Multan, who it is alleged has absconded with Rs. 4,000 belonging to the Government.

The Bengal Government have received intimation from the Government of East Africa that in future no passengers will be allowed to land at the Protectorate ports unless provided with a passport issued by a recognised authority.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore is engaged in hearing a case in which Babu Debicharan Singh is charged with having criminally misappropriated Government court fee stamps to the value of nearly Rs. 6,000 in his capacity as Sub-Treasurer of Serampore Treasury.

It is understood that Mr. R. Raghavachary B. A. (Oxon), son of Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chary, Judicial Secretary to the Government of Madras has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Educational Service and posted to Madras.

The railway progrmame for next year will not be sent Home till the end of November or the beginning of December and meanwhile ways and means will be considered. The Railway Workshops are doing excellent work in munition supply which will undoubtedly be continued till the end of the war.

Mr. Justice Tudball of the Allahabad High Court, has rejected a revision application presented on behalf of Nazar Husain and nine others, who were convicted by a Magistrae of Saharanpur and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to one and a half years and also to pay fines, for obstructing the police in the discharge of their duty.

At the next meeting of the Coonoor Municipal Council Mr. Soonar Sait will move that the Government be pleased to appoint a Lady sub-assistant surgeon at the Lawley Hospital where there are two sub-assistant surgeons, both males, and a house surgeon. In a letter Mr. Soonar Sait pointed out that Indian women were reluctant to be treaed by male doctors.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, had before him on Wednesday an alleged political suspect named Aswini Kumar Gauguli, who was arrested on the 1st instant in a house in Shunker Ghose Lane and who is being prosecuted for bad livelihood. The case was remanded to enable the police to enquire and report as to the fitness of one of the sureties to stand bail.

Yesterday morning Lord Carmichael accompanied by the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioner visited the scene of outrage in the Musjid Bari street, Calcutta, where Sub-Inspector Girindranath Banerjee, of the C. I. D. was shot dead the other day. His Excellency inspected the room in the ground floor where the outrage was committed.

An Irishman named Patrick Dunn living in Collin Lane, Calcutta, was admitted into the Presidency General Hospital on the 20th ultimo as the result, it was alleged, of being assaulted by two European youths. Dunn died last evening. A post-mortem examination held yesterday disclosed the fact that death was due to natural causes. The two accused persons were accordingly discharged.

HUMOUR AMONG WOUNDED.

CHEERFUL LITTLE STORIES OF MILITARY WARDS.

Sir James Kingston Fowler tells the following amusing stories of military hospitals at the Middlesex Hospital:—

A medical director saw a man looking very well. "Would you like to go home?" he asked.—"Yes, sir."

"All right, I will have your boots fetched."—"All right, sir, but you need only bring one. I had a leg off the day before yesterday."

A director asked a doctor whether a patient was well enough to go home, and was told that he was awaiting an operation. "Oh, if he is well enough to undergo an operation, surely he is well enough to go home."

A nurse replied, "His Army age is forty-four, but his ordinary age is fifty-six."

Four men with their right legs missing delighted in walking down a wooden passage banging their wooden legs on the floor and crying "Left."

Some doctors, said Sir James, had made great sacrifices. He knew of one man who had given up an income of £5,000 and was now receiving 14s. 6d. a day.

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ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.
Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.
All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. type written if possible.
All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.
The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Oct. 29, 1915.

CONDONING A CRIME.

If anything were required to incense us further against the perpetrators of the brutal murder of Miss Cavell, it has been more than supplied by the cynical statement of Herr von Zimmermann, the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. "Heedless of the world's verdict," he sneers, "we must travel the hard road of duty." One is constrained to add that the "hard road" of the Germans is obviously one that leads to a destination not usually mentioned in polite circles of society. Herr von Zimmermann is one of the ablest officials of the German Foreign Office, a great authority on International Law with a reputation for superciliousness. It was he who was entrusted by Herr von Jagow with the delivery of his passports to Sir William Goschen on the dramatic day when Britain declared war on the Kaiser, and it was he who posed the British Ambassador with the extraordinary question,—"Does your departure mean a declaration of war?" It is no doubt this same misplaced superciliousness which has produced the latest effusion of this remarkable product of German culture. Herr von Zimmermann is notorious for his affected contempt for the opinion of the neutral world. He adopted this pose all through the negotiations about submarine warfare with America and now he is in his favourite pose in defence of the murder of Miss Cavell. Unfortunately for this amiable Prussian, it is not America alone with whom in this case he has had to deal. The Spanish Minister was also interested in the fate of Miss Cavell, and unofficially almost every neutral diplomat at Brussels. It is safe to say that nothing has so shocked these people as the outrageous execution of a brave and gallant woman, carried out in the most repulsive manner, and it has branded for all time in the eyes of Europe not only the German nation as a whole, but the "officer caste" who are supposed to be so punctilious on questions of honour. To say that the act sprang from a sense of duty is only to further heap coals of fire on the German head.

In the whole category of crimes there are very few indeed for which a woman might be peremptorily shot, and none of them had been perpetrated by Miss Cavell. Times without number our soldiers in Gallipoli have found Turkish women sniping, and there have been several instances of such gentle snipers being taken prisoners. As non-combatants they were liable to summary execution, but, be it said to the honour of the Allied arms, their chivalry and high appreciation of patriotism has prevented them in every case from wreaking a vengeance which was their due by law. The time has come when the allied Governments should take note of individuals,—such as those who sentenced Miss Cavell and the brute who carried out that sentence, and hold them personally responsible for their crimes at the end of the war. Such a threat was made by Sir Edward Grey to Enver Pasha, and it is time that a similar warning were uttered at Berlin.

A CABINET OF TEN.

Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, mentioned that Mr. Asquith was considering the question of a smaller Cabinet. The "Daily Chronicle" goes one better by fixing the number at ten, enumerating eight certainties in Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd George, Balfour, Bonar Law, Chamberlain, McKenna, Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey. The Cabinet is admittedly far too unwieldly for the discussion of the multiplicity of matters of policy or convenience connected with the war. While it remains as it is, everyone of the twenty-two members must be consulted on and be responsible for what is going on. This contemplated reduction of the Cabinet probably gave rise to the rumour of the formation of an inner Cabinet which was to deal exclusively with the conduct of the war. The subject was discussed by a few Home papers, and some even went so far as to publish the names of the Ministers who were to compose it. It is quite apparent now there was never any question of forming any such subsidiary body for dealing with the war, and it must have been this new move of the Premier's to reduce the Cabinet to a more workable limit, which was responsible for the newspaper rumours. When hostilities broke out a War Committee was formed, and this was added to, later on, by another body to deal specially with the campaign in the Dardanelles. This War Committee continued to be active when the Coalition Government came into being, and when the change took place, the advisory body for the Dardanelles operations was probably amalgamated with the War Committee, the personnel of both being more or less identical. But the existence of these two advisory bodies is quite a different affair to setting up a new independent body to formulate and guide the war policy. The idea possibly may have been mooted in the Cabinet itself when the difficulty of securing complete unanimity amongst twenty-two members became apparent, and very likely, at the same time, being the direct cause of a great deal of unnecessary hesitancy and waste of time, just when the success of important measures might be wholly dependent on the expedition with which the business was despatched. No setting up of any form of Committee could be expected to eradicate these evils; in fact the trouble might have been intensified by the introduction of any inner accessories. Mr. Asquith's intention to reduce the personnel of the Cabinet to a practical and workable limit cannot be too highly commended. With a reduction to ten members, the characteristic feature of the Coalition can still be admirably preserved, as a glance through the "Daily Chronicle's" forecast of eight will show. It would be difficult to select a more capable combination to steer the nation's destinies at the present juncture, without taking into consideration the other two unnamed members. The proposal must have got definitely past the contemplative stage, and we may expect to hear any moment it is a *fait accompli* otherwise Lord Curzon would not have referred to it as glibly as he did in the Lords. The measure, it may be assumed, has the approval of the existing Cabinet as a body, and it indicates that the dreaded split over the compulsory movement is now removed.

Notes of the Day.

The Health of the City.

No great change was experienced in the conditions of health in Bombay last week in comparison with the week preceding it. The mortality-rate was almost stationary, a total of 478 deaths being registered, which are only eight more than those recorded previously. The week's returns, however, included one death from plague among recent arrivals from Colaba District, eight from other causes among arrivals from other places and four among roadside beggars. Consequently, the total mortality occurring among the actual residents of the city was 463, giving a death-rate of 24.58. The total mortality in the corresponding week of last year was 419 and the past quinquennial mean was 543. Last week plague registered six attacks and six deaths, being each two less than in the previous week. Small-pox registered two attacks and two deaths, while cholera was absent. The mortality from other ailments was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 47, other tubercular affections 12, debility and anæmia 57, old age 22, diseases of the respiratory system 127, diseases of the nervous system 29, diseases of the circulatory system 9 and diseases of the digestive system 18. The total number of live births during the week was 472, while premature births numbered 7 and still-births 39.

Smoke Nuisances Commission.

A Government Press Note, issued yesterday, gives the account of the work done by the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission during the second year of its existence. The account begins with a pontificial statement that "all smoke cannot be abolished!" But, it is assuring to learn that every effort is being made to check the emission of *very dark, black* or *dense black* smoke. These are the three of the six classes into which, we are told, the Ringlemann's Smoke Guage divides emission of smoke,—the first three, in order, being *no smoke, light grey* and *darker grey*. These latter are regarded as permissible. From observations and tests made, it is found that during the year there was an appreciable decrease in the emission of smoke compared with last year, though to the ordinary observer Bombay is still as smoky as ever. The decrease measured, it is stated, would have been greater but for the outbreak of war which caused a shortage of the better qualities of coal in Bombay mills.

Co-operation of the Mills.

The usual eulogistic reference to the co-operation of owners and agents of mills are made in this connection: "It is gratifying to note that no statutory warnings were issued and no prosecutions were instituted. . . . In nearly all cases the owners or agents of mills have greatly assisted the Commission in dealing with their employés with the result that there has been a marked decline in the density of smoke emitted." Since the end of March last, the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act has been applied to the municipal district of Kurla and it is in contemplation to extend it to the municipal district of Ahmedabad, but the matter has been held in abeyance, owing to the financial situation created by the war. It is surprising that the Commission took two years to give attention to the emission of offensive and preventible smoke from the exhaust pipes of motor cars. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that the Commissioner of Police has agreed to accept reports from inspectors or members of the Smoke Nuisances Commission as good grounds for dealing with offenders.

Disruption in Marwari Sammelan

We regret to hear that there has been a serious disruption in the local Marwari Sammelan on question of religious discussion in the society. There are among the Marwaris principally two sects,—the Sanatanists, who belong to the orthodox creed, and the Arya Samajists, or the reformed class, belonging to the Arya Samaj. We are given to understand that the Sanatanists, now preponderating in the Sammelan, are insisting on the exclusion of the Arya Samajists, among whom is their late popular President, Mr. Dani. Whatever may be the principle at stake, it is desirable in the interest of the community that they should make united efforts for the improvement of their society, as the word "Sammelan" implies, keeping aside their particular sectarian views. The question also arises, are the Jain Marwaris eligible for membership of the Sammelan? If not, why not? The Marwari community should look to the interest of the community as a whole instead of creating such undesirable disruption among themselves. We would suggest the formation of an arbitration committee to bring about a compromise, in which every sect should be ready to sacrifice its particular views on matters religious for the common weal of the community.

Civic Development.

When in answer to the insistent public demand the Government of India began in 1908-9 to help Local Governments with special assignments for promoting sanitation, a very large proportion of the funds thus made available was devoted to schemes for town improvement. The visit of Prof. Geddes to Madras and Bombay and his town-planning exhibition, demonstrations and lectures, gave a fresh impetus to a movement which has resulted in quite remarkable developments and a display of real anxiety on the part of many local bodies to better the conditions of housing, the facilities for traffic, the scarcity of open spaces and the lay-out and appearance of their towns. The latest off-shoot of this spirit, as the Press Communiqué issued the other day by the Madras Government says, is an interest among private individuals, apart from all Government effort in that direction, in co-operative housing and garden suburbs, which promises to bear early fruit. And though in the immediate past owing to neglect or apathy on the part of the authorities, as well as the people, slums and insanitary buildings and overcrowding have accompanied the growth of towns, it is a hopeful sign, as the Communiqué adds, that owing, partly to the rapid spread of education and a higher standard of living, and partly also to the havoc caused by the plague, a very widespread movement in favour of better ideals of civic life is already visible among the upper classes of Indian society which cannot but spread quickly downwards.

What the Governments are Doing.

It is for Government to see that proper assistance is rendered to municipalities and local boards which are everywhere putting forward proposals for the improvement of towns and villages for the control of their future growth. Our own Local Government have set an example by passing a Town-Planning Act and by engaging the services of an expert and it is satisfactory that the Madras Government have decided to follow this example. They have appointed a town-planning expert who will not only examine and advise local bodies and the Government upon schemes for the relief of congestion and the formation of extension and suburbs which have already or may hereafter be suggested, but would also help in solving the problems of the housing of the working classes and co-operative house-building. The Government are, moreover, considering the question of introducing a Town-Planning Bill somewhat after the model of similar enactments in the United Kingdom and Bombay.

Official and Personal

Lady Pentland arrived at Coonoor yesterday. At the railway station Brigadier-General Humphreys, commanding the Southern Brigade, received her Excellency. After lunch at Wellington Hall, Lady Pentland motored to Octacamund.

The Metropolitan, who has been staying at Simla for the past three weeks, left for Calcutta, yesterday.

The Governor-General in Council has appointed the Hon. Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, with effect from the 13th November, 1915, until Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, assumes charge of that office or until further orders.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, Government of India left Calcutta yesterday for Ranchi.

Sir Sankaran Nair with Lady Nair and party left Madras for Calcutta on Wednesday evening. Leading representatives of the various communities and Indian officials assembled in large numbers and gave them a hearty send-off.

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 21st October, 1915, in the afternoon.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 20th November, 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Lieutenant W. N R. Pole-Carew, 2/4th Wiltshire Regiment, has been appointed to be Extra Aide-de-Camp, to His Excellency the Governor, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th instant.

Mr. Sheridan, Postmaster-General, Madras left Coonoor yesterday on a tour to Ootacamund and Bangalore.

The Raja of Pithapuram who by his handsome donation of one lakh of rupees was one of the early supporters of the Madras War Fund and who is now a subscriber of Rs. 3,000 a month for the Hospitalship Madras has generously made a further contribution to help the sick and wounded at the front by offering through his Excellency for the acceptance of the King-Emperor a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of four Motor Ambulances. The Governor is now in communication with the military authorities as to the provision and despatch of these Ambulances.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

KING OF GREECE INTERVIEWED.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY HARRIED BY RUSSIANS.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

King Constantine interviewed by an American journalist concerning the Greek reply to the appeals of Serbia for the fulfilment of the treaty, said it was his duty to preserve the country from the danger of destruction through becoming involved in a general European conflict.

It is reported from Athens that the Serbians after recapturing Kuprula are now advancing on Istib.

It is announced that the British are now co-operating with the French on the Serbo-Greek frontier.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that British submarines in the Baltic have sunk four more German steamers.

The French troops exploding a series of powerful mines near the Arras-Lille road wrecked the German trenches and occupied them.

King George has expressed his profound admiration of the exploits and magnificent military virtues of the French Army under the brilliant direction of General Joffre.

Sir John French reports that the situation on the British Front has been unchanged.

A fierce artillery duel continues on the Carso plateau. The Italians have rushed some trenches.

An enemy attack on Riga is reported, ten miles south. The Germans practically blew Illuxt to pieces in the course of the two months' effort to capture it. The expenditure of ammunition was enormous. A Petrograd message says that owing to the occupation of Illuxt, fierce fighting may be expected.

The newspaper Tyd states that 34 more death sentences for alleged espionage and treason have been passed at Liege. The Pope, President Wilson and King Alfonso have been asked to intervene.

ANOTHER SPY SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.

Another spy was shot this morning.

WHY GREECE REFUSED TO HELP SERBIA.

KING CONSTANTINE INTERVIEWED.

GREECE LOOSENING THE SWORD.

REASONS FOR BREAKING TREATY.

DANGER OF PARTICIPATION IN EUROPEAN WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

In an interview with the Athens correspondent of the Associated Press concerning the Greek reply to the appeals of Serbia for the fulfilment of the terms of the Graeco-Serbian treaty, the King of Greece said that Greece was merely loosening the sword in the scabbard.

She menaced no one, but could not permit that events should constitute a menace to the integrity of the nation or the freedom of the Greek people.

It was his duty to preserve the country from the danger of destruction through becoming involved in a general European conflict, and he would do this, at all hazards if it were possible.

SERBIA'S SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Serbian Premier has telegraphed to a friend in England:—"Serbia is making superhuman efforts to defend her existence. For this the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians have condemned her to death.

"Despite the heroism of our soldiers our resistance cannot be maintained indefinitely. We appeal to friends of Serbia in England to do everything to ensure that British troops reach us as soon as possible."

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS CO-OPERATING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

In the Commons Mr. Tennant announced that the British were now co-operating with the French on the Serbo-Greek frontier.

SERBIANS ADVANCING ON ISTIB,

ATHENS, Oct. 28.

It is reported from Serbian sources that the Serbians after recapturing Kuprulu are now advancing on Istib.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

50 MUNITION STEAMERS FOR BULGARIA

(NEWS BUREAU.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 26th October:—

"The Times" Balkan correspondent now at Bucharest says the Austrians having crossed the Danube at Orsova will have a free passage to Bulgaria for fifty munition laden steamers. Lighters are waiting there, the Serbians having withdrawn from the Danube.

Plainly any large Serbian force on the bank of the Danube is in danger of being cut off by the Bulgars and Teutons, but it does not follow that the Danube is as safe as the Thames.

DEDEAGATCH DESTROYED.

The "Central News" correspondent at Amsterdam says that according to semi-official news from Sofia the greater part of Dedeagatch has been destroyed by fire or bombardment. All the buildings on the sea-shore are in ruins. According to an account received at Athens there are 1,500 casualties amongst the soldiers at Port Lagos.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATEMENT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In the course of his statement on the Balkans, Lord Lansdowne said:—

We should endeavour to use the British force to counter the movements of the Central Powers across Bulgaria, but the precise method must be left to further and most careful consideration.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Commenting on Lord Landsdowne's statement on the Balkans, the "Times" says:—The statement will come as a shock to the masses of the nation.

The "Daily News" remarks that grave as the situation is, it is as well to remember that the war will not be decided in the Balkans.

GERMAN TRENCHES OCCUPIED.

FRENCH EXPLODE POWERFUL MINES.

ENEMY'S ONSLAUGHT NEAR RHEIMS SMASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
PARIS, Oct. 28.

A communiqué says: The French troops exploded a series of powerful mines near the Arras-Lille road south-east of Neuville-st-vaast wrecking German trenches and entanglements. The French infantry thereupon dashed to the attack and occupied the craters which they hold despite a very violent bombardment and several counter-attacks by the Germans who lost heavily. The French artillery likewise seriously damaged enemy lines west of Soissons. The Germans renewed their attacks east of Rheims under cover of a cloud of gas. The French were prepared and smashed the German onslaught everywhere.

DEFEAT OF GERMAN ATTACKS

PARIS, Oct. 27.

The only feature of the communiqué is the defeat of German attacks southward of Loos against the Courtine.

BRITISH FRONT.

MINING ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A communiqué from Field-Marshal French says: Since October 24th the situation on our front has been unchanged.

There has been mining activity on both sides but the results have been unimportant. The enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres and south of the La Bassee canal. Our reply to it was most effective.

Our airman brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday. One fell in our lines, the other behind the enemy's front trenches.

STRUGGLE IN ARTOIS.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
LAHORE, Oct. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The 'Central News" Amsterdam correspondent quotes a correspondent in Northern France who says the struggle on the front from Givonchy over the Vimy Heights southward towards Arras was of the most sanguinary description. Over 5,000 were buried in 21 days and in addition 1,000 Germans perished and their bodies were not found. The Germans in that part of the front were Landwher and Marines who not infrequently lose connection with their sections. The enemies' positions are continually bombarded from the Heights of Vimy.

"The Times" Paris correspondent anticipates changes in the Ministry providing a successor to M. Delcasse. The "Matin" believes the Ministry will be entirely reorganised by to-morrow.

It is reported from Christiania that a Swedish engineer there has discovered an explosive of mainly ammonium nitrate with bursting power of 25 per cent. over other explosives. It is adopted to shells.

An Exchange telegram from Paris says that owing to M. Ford's opposition to the Anglo-French loan the syndicate of French motor dealers are asking their customers not to order Ford cars.

The "Tribuna" states that the Pope has written to the Patriarch of Venice concerning the air raids which he describes as useless acts of barbarism.

WAR DEMONSTRATION IN ROUMANIA.

EX-MINISTERS' THREAT TO GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.

An anti-Government demonstration held in Bukharest demanded mobilisation in Roumania and immediate action to prevent the juction of the Germans, Bulgarians and Hungarians.

Ex-Ministers Filipescu and Jonescu delivered stirring addresses in which they declared that they would overthrow the Government.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY FORT CARRIED.

FIERCE ARTILLEY DUEL ON CARSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 28.

A communiqué says: The Italians carried an enemy fort on the slopes of Coldilana. They found the trenches choked with corpses.

The Austrians in the Montenero region attempted a night attack with big forces. The Italians allowed them to approach a short distance and then poured into them a hail of lead, mowing down the enemy. A fierce artillery duel continues on the Carso plateau. The Italians have rushed some trenches.

BELGIAN SUCCESS IN AFRICA.

GERMANS FORCED TO FLEE.

HAVRE, Oct. 28.

Belgian official news from Africa announces that on September 11th near the Ruzizi Delta and on October 29th (September?) near Euvingi lively engagements occurred between the Germans and the Belgians. The Germans lost heavily and were forced to flee. The Belgians captured a machine gun, rifles, munitions and considerable material.

BRITISH HEROISM AT DARDANELLES.

MOST REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Giving a lecture at the Queen's Hall Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said that no performance in the world's history had been more remarkable than the manner in which the British got ashore at the Dardanelles and had held on. Nothing but the superlativeness of the troops prevented a disaster in the early days.

KING GEORGE'S APPRECIATION OF FRENCH ARMY

PARIS, Oct. 27.

General Joffre has issued the following Order of the Day:—

KING GEORGE TO THE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE.

His Majesty expresses profound admiration of the heroic exploits, dash, tenacity and magnificent military virtues of the French Army under the brilliant direction of General Joffre and his distinguished collaborators. His Majesty says, "My armies are very proud to be fighting at your side. May these bonds endure. I do not doubt that you will bring this gigantic struggle to a victorious end."

QUESTION OF A SMALLER CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

In the House of Lords Lord Curzon mentioned that Mr. Asquith was considering the question of a smaller cabinet.

REDUCTION OF CABINET TO TEN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The "Daily Chronicle" says there is reason to believe that Mr. Asquith is contemplating the reduction of the Cabinet to ten members. Eight of these are certain to be Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Bonar Law.

MR. ASQUITH RESTORED TO HEALTH.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Asquith was completely restored to health and would make his statement on November 2.

MORE PEACE TALK.

GERMANY'S CONDESCENSION,

MADRID, Oct. 26.

The newspapers publish a telegram from Rome stating that Prince Camporeale, brother-in-law of Prince Buelow, has announced that Prince Buelow will shortly submit to the King of Spain and the President of the United States a scheme, indicating the lines on which Germany is disposed to discuss terms of peace.

OCCUPATION OF ILLUXT.

AN EXPENSIVE EFFORT.

FIERCE FIGHTING MAY BE EXPECTED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.

The "Russky Invalid," the organ of the Russian General Staff, says that Riga is being attacked directly from ten miles south.

The Germans practically blew Illuxt to pieces in the course of the two months' effort to capture it. The expenditure of ammunition was so great that the German field railway was unable alone to bring replenishments and hundreds of peaceable citizens were forced to carry supplies.

The enemy is being terribly harried in the Pripet marshes. The Russians, owing to their familiarity with the ground, are frequently able to penetrate to the enemy's rear and inflict serious losses and damage.

AUSTRIAN DESERTERS.

Austrians here are deserting in such numbers that an army order has been issued under which the property of deserters will be divided among their comrades remaining and the children of deserters will be refused at the State schools.

GROUND FAVOURS RUSSIANS,

A telegram from Petrograd says the occupation of Illuxt, ten miles north-west of Dvinsk, may be expected to presage fierce fighting.

An extensive forest zone lies between Illuxt and Dvinsk, with defensive potentialities of which the Russians will not fail to take the fullest advantage.

The advent of early Winter cannot fail to influence the operations. Snow has been falling for three days and roads are frozen so hard that there is no foothold. Conditions are thus worse than in the rainy season.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

FOUR GERMAN STEAMERS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.

It is officially announced that British submarines in the Baltic have sunk four more German steamers.

The Russians are still repulsing the German attacks especially near Riga. The Russians are taking advantage of the opportunities of outflanking the Germans and sometimes they successfully assume the offensive.

MISERY OF POLAND.

THE POPE'S SYMPATHY

ROME, Oct. 27.

The Pope has written to the Archbishop of Cracow sympathising with the misery of Poland and sending 25,000 crowns to alleviate the sufferings of the people. He suggests a collection in all Catholic churches throughout the world on October 31st.

"EDITH CAVELL HOME."

QUEEN MOTHER'S GENEROUS TRIBUTE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Queen Alexandra has paid a generous tribute to Miss Cavell. It was intended to name the new nursing home of the London Hospital, the Alexandra Home, but Queen Alexandra intimated that she would prefer Edith Cavell Home and this was adopted.

SUGGESTION FROM PARIS

PARIS, Oct. 27.

The "Petit Parisien" suggests that a street be named after Miss Cavell.

REIGN OF TERROR.

THIRTY-FOUR MORE DEATH SENTENCES

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.

The newspaper "Tyd" states that thirty-four more death sentences for alleged treason and espionage have been passed at Liege. The intervention of the Pope, President Wilson and King Alfonso has been besought by telegraph.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET,

MELBOURNE, Oct. 27.

Mr. Hughes combines the offices of Premier and Attorney-General and Mr. Pearce is the Minister of Defence.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

LORD MACDONELL'S SUGGESTION CRITICISED.

"INDIAN INTERESTS WILL NOT SUFFER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Civil Service Bill will be read a third time in the Lords to-day and go to the Commons at an early date.

"The Times," referring to Lord MacDonnell's suggestion that Indians to be selected to make up the proportion of places obtained by Indians at competitive examinations in recent years should be appointed in India and not in England, says that the view of the Government is, that such an arrangement would operate unfairly against the claims of unsuccessful Indian candidates in the open competition, particularly those who would probably obtain a place under normal conditions.

The rules will be flexible, but it is believed, that the working principle will be to nominate unsuccessful Indians on the list in the order of examination merit, provided they fulfil other necessary qualifications and pass the medical board.

It is expected that this will be done up to the limit of Indian ratio.

The most generous interpretation will be given to the Government pledge that Indian interests will not suffer.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

It is understood that the Imperial Government, with the full concurrence of the Government of India, has decided to postpone indefinitely the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian public services, with a view to avoiding a controversy during the war.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

GENERAL BOTHA'S SUCCESS CONFIRMED

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The complete results of the South African elections confirm General Botha's success. The figures are, Bothaites fifty-four, Unionists forty, Independents five, Nationalists twenty-seven, Labour four.

TYPHOON IN PHILLIPINES.

200 KILLED: 800 INJURED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

A message from Manilla says that a typhoon has swept over the southern Luzon. Two hundred persons have been killed and 800 injured. There has been heavy damage to hemp and rice crops.

APPLEY BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Brigadier-General H. C. Lowther has been returned unopposed for the Appleby division of Westmorland in succession to Sir L. Sanderson.

WAR TROPHIES VIEWED BY THOUSANDS

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Twenty-two German guns were exhibited on the Horse Guards Parade to-day and were viewed by thousands.

Nineteen had been captured at Loos, September 25th, and three at Le Cateau, August 26th.

The guns include three trench mortars, in the capture of which the 39th Garhwali Rifles took part.

PROMOTIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The "Gazette" announces the following promotions to Lieutenant-General for distinguished service:—

Major-Generals Sir John Cowans, Sir Archibald Murray, Sir Charles Monro, Sir William Robertson and Sir William Birdwood.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION.

DECISION TO GO TO FOUNDATION COMMITTEE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
ALIGARH, Oct. 28.

The decision of the Moslem University Association of the 15th instant is to go to the Foundation Committee meeting of which no date is yet fixed. But the Delhi Provincial Branch has addressed a protest to the President, Raja of Mahmadabad, not to hold the meeting of the Foundation Committee before the end of the war.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

HEALTH OFFICER'S SERVICES LENT.

At an adjourned meeting held yesterday, under the presidentship of Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the Bombay Municipal Corporation adopted after a lively discussion, the Committee's recommendation to lend to Government the services of the Health Officer for the School of Tropical Medicine.

Consideration was resumed of the Committee's Report regarding the proposals made by Government for the appointment of the Health Officer or his Chief Assistant as Professor of Public Health and the establishment of courses of instruction in the duties of Public Health Administration and in the practice of the hospitals for infectious diseases, in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.

The Committee were of opinion that having regard to the fact that the institution of the proposed school would be of great benefit to the Presidency and particularly to the city and in view of the assurance that the regular work of the officers would not suffer in any way, sanction might be provisionally given to the proposed arrangement for one year and that the Commissioner be requested to report after the first term of six months as to the time devoted by the officers to the work of instruction during the term and as to whether their work was affected thereby in any way.

There were several minutes of dissent to the Commites Report.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the Committee's Report regarding the proposals made by Government for allowing the Health Officer and his assistants to undertake tutorial work in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would be so good as to inform Government accordingly, and to report to the Corporation after the proposed arrangement had been in operation for six months as to the time devoted by the officers to the work of instruction during the period and as to whether their work was affected thereby in any way.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy moved as an amendment, "That the twelfth Report, dated the 3rd September 1915, of the Medical Relief Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 140, dated the 7th April 1913 regarding the proposals made by Government for allowing the Health Officer, and his assistants to undertake tutorial work in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay, be approved and adopted, subject to the modification that instead of the Executive Health Officer the First Assistant to the Health Officer be allowed to take up the appointment of Professor of Public Health, and that copy of the Report together with paragraph 1 of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he will be so good as to inform Government accordingly and to report to the Corporation, after the proposed arrangement has been in operation for six months, as to the time devoted by the officers to the work of instruction during the period and as to whether their regular work was affected thereby in any way."

Dr. Moses seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved another amendment: "That the twelfth Report dated the 3rd September 1915, of the Medical Relief Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 140, dated the 7th April 1913, regarding the proposals made by Government for allowing the Health Officer and his assistants to undertake tutorial work in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay, be recorded and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he will inform Government that the Corporation exceedingly regret they are unable to comply with the proposals."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

"SCRAP OF PAPER."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia continuing the discussion said that the majority thought that they should give the go-bye to the rules and lend the services of the Health Officer to the Government. The law must either be taken as a scrap of paper, or they must conform to it. The Commissioner, instead of strengthening the hands of the Corporation had weakened them by merely forwarding the Report. The law was very clear on the point Mr. Navalker had told them that if the Corporation did anything against the law they would be taken to the Court, and Dr. Sukhia thought that by so doing Mr. Navalker would be doing a great service to the public and to the Municipality. The Committee's Report was one which ought to be thrown away. He thought that it was illegal and as such it ought not to be tolerated. If they wanted to change the law, very well they might do that first and take action afterwards. But they must do that first. The Corporation had recently done two things which were illegal and unconstitutional, Dr. Sukhia thought, but there the Government had to take the necessary action. In the present case the case was quite different This was a matter which if taken to the Court would mean a serious thing to the President of the Corporation. They should first of all take the Advocate-General's opinion on the point, and if he said they could lend the services of the Health Officer then the hands of the Corporation would only be strengthened. It was only proper that they should take all these things into consideration.

Dr. Sukhia then quoted excerpts from Sir Pherozeshah's minute, in which he said that he was distressed. Dr. Sukhia remarked that it was no wonder that a gentleman who had served the Corporation so well for such a long time should be distressed at the way things were being done. It was distressing to all who wanted to keep within the four corners of the law and who were mindful of the prestige of the Corporation. The speaker hoped that the signatories to the Report would see their way to change their minds and come to a reasonable conclusion It was not a difficult thing to understand, The law was there and anybody could understand, who tried to do so.

Dr. Sukhia concluded by saying that the law was clear on the point that the Health Officer should devote the whole of his time to his regular duties. He asked the Corporation not to do anything illegal.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the opinion of the then Advocate-General was placed before the Committee but he was of opinion that the Committee did not pay that attention to the opinion of the Advocate-General that was now being devoted to it. The speaker asked if they could conscientiously say that lecturing before students was part of the Health Officer's duties in Bombay under the Municipal Act. He did not think anybody would contend that this was so. If they said lecturing formed part of the Health Officer's duty then they might as well say that he could be allowed to lecture to students at the Grant Medical College on medicine because it had some connection with the hearth of the city. At this stage they could stretch the point to any length that they liked. The speaker thought that a trial might be given to the suggestion made in Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy's amendment.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE CORPORATION.

Mr. J. A. Wadia asked the Corporation to adopt the Committee's Report, which, he said, was signed by a majority of its members. If there was any difficulty that was the smallest part of it. Government themselves had asked them to lend Dr. Turner's services. It was not only a compliment to Dr. Turner alone but through him to the Corporation. Besides they were asked to lend his services for six months or a year and these were not long periods. It had been admitted that the officer's duties had not been defined by the Act. If that was so they could now say that the extra work for which Dr. Turner's services were sought formed part of his duties.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: Can you conscientiously say that?

Mr. Wadia: I can say that positively.

Continuing, Mr. Wadia said the work for which the services of Dr. Turner were asked was for the benefit of the city and of the younger generation. He was in favour of lending Dr. Turner's services for the work but he had one suggestion to make in this connection and it was that Dr. Turner should refuse to receive any remuneration for this work and should do it in an honorary capacity.

Sir Dinshaw Petit felt that apart from the legal difficulty in the way, he could not agree with the majority of the Committee in so readily lending the services of the Health Officer for the purpose mentioned in their Report. The regular work of that officer was so stupendous and it required so much looking after that the speaker thought the Health Officer could not be spared for any other work. He had great admiration for Dr. Turner's energy and zeal and he felt it would be of immense benefit to the city if Dr. Turner devoted the whole of his time to his regular work. He was surprised that Government had not realised and should have placed the Corporation in such an embarrassment. Could not the Corporation say that they had such a high opinion of Dr. Turner's abilities that they wanted to keep him all to themselves?

DANGER OF BEING OVERWORKED.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he had mentioned in his minute his reasons for disagreeing with the Committee's recommendation. He thought the Corporation would be well advised in rejecting both the original motion and Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy's amendment. There was one essential point which the members seemed to have lost sight of. What was the principle which underlay the granting of leave to their officers? Every public body granted its officers one month's privilege leave with full pay every year, with the proviso that this period of leave should not be allowed to aggregate more than three months, and that those who did not so avail of their leave forfeited their claim to it. The principle underlying the liberal provision of leave on furlough was that within three years the officers must take three months' leave so that at the end of their days of leave they could return thoroughly recuperated in health and thus be able to discharge their duties in an efficient manner and with satisfaction to their employers. Physical fitness was the essential thing to an efficient discharge of duties and could they secure that efficiency if they allowed their Health Officer to do work outside his regular duties? Did not the leave regulations show that physical fitness and overwork or additional duties did not go hand in hand? Any attempt to impose on their officers duties outside their regular functions would surely conduce to overwork, and apart from other considerations, the speaker asked the Corporation for this one reason to hesitate to imposo on the Health Officer any work outside the scope of his usual duties. Such additional work could not but be detrimental to his regular work. As to the question that their refusal would affect the granting of diplomas in public health, he pointed out that the Corporation had allowed Dr. Goldsmith and other municipal officers to give lessons in sanitation. The latter was a thing done entirely departmentally and the instruction was given in their own hospitals, while the School of Tropical Medicine was a separate institution which had nothing directly to do with the Corporation. If during the last five or six years that the instruction was being given departmentally a sufficient number of trained men had been obtained then there was nothing further to be done for municipal wants. If there was, they should have facts and figures placed before them. He thought the best method of co-operating with Government in the matter would be to have a joint opinion of counsel to obviate the legal difficulty in the matter. The Corporation had two alternatives before them. One was that those who were doubtful on the legal point should take legal opinion. The second was to pass Mr. Petit's amendment. He would have no objection if an amendment were moved asking the Commissioner to take legal opinion in the matter.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said the first point to be considered was whether it was desirable to have the School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. Master had very clearly pointed out the necessity of having such an institution. Sir Ibrahim had said they could have the School without the course in Public Health. But, Mr. Cadell thought, it would be a great pity to drop the idea of turning out capable men well-versed in sanitation. It was necessary not only to have a School of Medicine but a Chair of Public Health. If this was so then it followed that they must have the best men to fill the Chair. They had to consider the question of the prestige of the School. Being a new institution, those who had obtained degrees in the older ones would look down upon those who had passed from it and it would be regarded with a certain amount of jealousy by the older institutions. It was therefore necessary to have the best men as teachers in the new institution to give it prestige. And it was doubtful how anybody but the Chief Health Officer of the city could be the best man for the position. It was essential that the best practical instruction in the sanitation of the city must be given by one who had most to do with the health of the city. Besides several difficulties would arise if they had an outsider for the post. As to the suggestion to appoint Assistant Health Officers to the Chair, people would not think so much of the assistant as of the Chief Health Officer. Then again if they offered the services of the assistants, Government might say that if they could not give them their Chief Health Officer they did not want his assistants. As to the question of over-work, the Health Officer was a hard-worked officer but if he thought he could not spare time to do the lecturing, the speaker had no doubt that Dr. Turner would come to them and say he could not spare the time. Of course the Corporation had the first claim on their officers but where it concerned the health of the city he thought they could be generous and their generosity would be of the kind which did benefit both to those to whom it was extended and to those who extended it. This was a work which was in the interests of the general public and he thought their full-time officer could do it. It was no use referring the matter to counsel for opinion. They must decide it now.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna expressed his agreement with the views of the Commissioner. He said two or three hours' additional work would not encroach upon the Health Officer's regular duties. He proposed a rider to the effect that it was to be distinctly understood that they allowed the services of the Health Officer for the purpose mentioned subject to the opinion of the Advocate-General and of the Hon. Mr. Strangman.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji accepted the rider.

Mr. Petit's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, and so was that moved by Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Dr. Jehangir's original motion, with Sir Bhalchandra's rider, was then carried.

The Corporation next considered the Standing Committee's Resolution, regarding the invitation to H. E. the Governor to turn on the supply of water in connection with the duplication of the Tansa main.

It was resolved to invite the Governor to perform the ceremony. The necessary expenditure was sanctioned and a Committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

The Corporation then adjourned.

(*Continued from column 6.*)

NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut. W. H. Sugden-Wilson, Somerset Yeomanry

Sec.-Lieut. E. C. van Someren, Lincolns.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. C. C. Henry, Worcesters.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. A. Anson, Grenadiers.

Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Yates. West Kents.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieutenant J. W. Blazey, Berkshires.

Sec.-Lieutenant J. Gay, Flying Corps.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Sec.-Lieut. P. R. Anderson, West Yorkshires.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Sec.-Lieut. D. G. Jones, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. G. H. Foord, Service Corps

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major-General H. B Walker.

Lieut. B. L. Christmas, Londons.

Lieut B. Horner, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieut. W. A. Parkes, Service Corps.

Sec.-Lieut. D. W Daniels West Ridings.

Sec.-Lieut. J. M. Ellison, Artillery.

Sec.-Lieut. E. H Grant, Engineers.

Sec.-Lieut. S. E. Silver, Essex.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Sec.-Lieut. A. M. Eadon, Yorkshires.

Sec.-Lieut. L. K. Gifford Wood, Yorkshires.

INDENTURED INDIAN LABOUR.

INIQUITIES OF THE SYSTEM.

MR. GANDHI'S SEVERE CONDEMNATION.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay Mr. M. K. Gandhi delivered a lecture on Indentured Indian Labour before a large gathering yesterday evening, at the Empire Theatre, when Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah presided.

Mr. Gandhi who was loudly cheered by the audience said that the question of indentured labour was just now a topical question, because those true and real friends of India, Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, were conducting an enquiry in Fiji. The Fiji Islands absorbed the largest number of indentured Indians at the present moment. Messrs. Andrews and Pearson were not the first to interest the Indians in this question, but it was the deceased statesman Mr. Gokhale, who first impressed Indians with the importance of their duties in connection with this question. Mr. Gandhi here read the resolution introduced by Mr. Gokhale in the Viceregal Council and his speech upon it demanding the total abolition of the indenture system and commented upon it at some length. The resolution which Mr. Gokhale brought before the Council was defeated by a majority though all the non-official members of the Council voted for the abolition. However much a benign and sympathetic Viceroy wished to remove this abominable system of indenture from the Indian Statute Book there was a very serious difficulty in his way and that was the report by the two Commissioners, who were sent by Lord Hardinge, namely Messrs. MacNeill and Chimanlal, which was contained in two bulky volumes. All might not care to wade through the rather dull pages of those volumes but to him who knew what real indentured labour was they were of great interest. They might, however, take upon trust that the report recognised that indentured labour should continue just as it was, if certain conditions were fulfilled. Those conditions, Mr. Gandhi said, were impossible of fulfilment. And the recommendations which these two great Commissioners made, showed that they really could not seriously have meant that the system of indenture which existed to-day in Fiji, Jamaica, Guiana and other colonies should be continued a minute longer than was actually necessary. The speaker here referred to the previous commission and said that the defects which Messrs. MacNeill and Chimanlal had pointed out were patent to all. Their report contained nothing new. But there was unofficial investigation on behalf of some philanthropic body in England some forty years ago, and in that book an unvarnished tale was given, which told in graphic language what were the hardships under that system.

SEMI-SALVERY.

In this connection Mr. Gandhi quoted a statement made by the Prime Minister of Natal in which he said that the system of indenture was a most unadvisable thing and that sooner it was terminated the better for the indentured labourer and the employer. Lord Selborne said the same thing when he was the High Commissioner in South Africa; he said that it was worse for the employer than the employed, because it was a system perilously near to slavery. Sir William Hunter wrote a beautiful series of letters in 1895 when he first brought himself to study the system personally and compared the system of indenture, after a due investigation, to a state bordering on slavery. On one occasion he used the expression semi-slavery. Mr. Gandhi said if he erred in making these statements, he erred in Lord Selborne's company. And it was in connection with this system that these two worthy gentlemen, the Commissioners, had seen fit to report and advise the fulfilment of certain conditions which in the very nature of the contract were impossible of fulfilment. The conditions were that unsuitable emigrants be excluded; the proportion of females to males to be raised from 40 to 50 per cent. The speaker could not understand what they meant by unsuitable emigrants being excluded. The Commissioners themselves told them that it was not easy to find labour in India. India was not pining to send her children out as semi-slaves. Lord Sanderson stated that it was the surplus population from India that went out from dissatisfaction with the economic condition in India But they must remember that there were 500 recruiting licenses issued in the year 1907. Could they conceive the significance of the extraordinary state of things which required one recruiter to 17 labourers? The Colonial Governments had their sub-agents in India for this indentured labour to be collected. They were paid a sum of Rs. 25 for each cooly recruited, and this sum of Rs. 25 was divided between the recruiter and the sub-agent. Mr Gandhi thought the mental state of those recruiters must be miserable, who could send so many of their countrymen as semi-slaves. After having seen what the recruiting agents did and after having read the many gross mis-statements they made, he was not surprised that thousands and thousands of their countrymen were becoming indentured labourers. The Commissioners devoted several pages to the immorality prevailing on the estates. It was not forty women for sixty men, but the statement was made that these men did not marry these women, but kept them and that many of these women were prostitutes. Mr. Gandhi said he would decline to send his children under such an indenture, if he was worthy of his salt, out of the country. But thousands of men and women had gone. What did they think of that in India?

The conditions were that rigorous provisions should be ether expunged from the Ordinances and that the Protector should control employers. As for the regulations made to protect these labourers they could take it from him, Mr. Gandhi said, that there were a great many flaws in them and a coach and four could be easily driven through these. The aim of the rules was to make the employer supreme. Here was copital ranged against labour with artificial props for capital and not labour.

BOUND HAND AND FOOT.

Mr. Gandhi condemned the "protector" of emigrants. They were men belonging to that very class to which employers belonged; they moved among them and was it not only natural that they should have their sympathies on the side of the employers? How was it then possible that they could do justice to the labourer against the employer? He knew many instances when magistrates had meted out justice to the indentured labourer, but it was impossible to expect such a thing from the Protectors of Emigrants. The labourer was bound hand and foot to the employer. If he committed an offence against his employer he first of all had to undergo a course of imprisonment; then the days that the labourer had spent in the jail were added to his indenture and he was taken back to his master to serve again. The Commissioners had to say nothing against these rules. There was nobody to judge the Protector of Emigrants if he gave a wrong judgment, but in the case of the magistrate he could be criticised. Again the Commissioners said that these prisoners should be put into separate jails. But the Colonial Government would be bankrupt if they built jails for hundreds of prisoners that were imprisoned. They were not able to build jails for the passive resisters. Then the Commissioners said that the labourer should be allowed to redeem his indenture by payment of a graduated redemption fee. They made a mistake in thinking him to be an independent man. He was not his own master. Mr. Gandhi said he had known of English girls, well educated who were decoyed, and who were not indentured, unable to free themselves. How was it then possible for an indentured labourer to do this? Then the Commissioners said the special needs of Indian children in the matter of primary education should receive consideration. As for education, Mr Gandhi said, no doubt, some work of that kind was being done by some of the philanthropic missions, but nothing substantial was being done or could be expected. Mr. Balfour compared the labourer under an indenture to a soldier. But the soldier was a responsible man and he could rise to a high position. But an indentured labourer remained a labourer. He had no privileges. His wife was also included under his disabilities, so also his son. In Natal the finger of scorn was pointed at these people. Never could an indentured Indian rise to a higher post than that of labourer. And what did the labourer bring when he returned to India? He returned a broken vessel, with some of the artificial and superficial signs of civilisation, but he left more valuable things behind him. He may bring some sovereigns also with him. They should decline to perpetuate this hateful system of indenture because it robbed them of their national self-respect.

If they could consider well over what he had said they would try and abolish the system in a year's time and this one taint upon the nation would have gone and indentured labour would be a thing of the past. He wanted to remove the cause of the ill-treatment of the Indians in the Colonies. However protected that system may be, it still remained a state bordering upon slavery. "It would remain," said Mr. Gandhi, "a state based upon full-fledged slavery and it was a hinderance to national growth and national dignity."

Sir Ibrahim, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gandhi, said he hoped that they would accept his proposal with acclamation. Continuing he said that a system under wich a large number of human beings could be made to work under contract in distant lands compulsorily could not possibly appeal to any nation having its self-respect at heart. The question was more economic than otherwise, and it had been stated as a merit of the system that the indentured labourers who went to foreign countries prospered and returned economically better off. "If assuming for arguments's sake that it was so" said Sir Ibrahim, "would you regard it, after the picture which Mr. Gandhi has drawn, as justifiable under these conditions?" But it was nothing of the sort. The only cause that drove these men might be that India was so poor economically that she could not employ them at a remunerative rate. But was that so? The real remedy that called for was the finding of means for the industrial development of India and the economic growth of this country. He would prefer an Indian to remain in India in a starving condition, Sir Ibrahim said he was told by a friend, rather than go out and be subjected to the treatment.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman said that they would be pleased to learn that recently they had started in Bombay, under the able advice and guidance of Mr. Gandhi, an association called the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. As its name indicated its objects were to obtain for the citizens of India full rights and privileges of citizenship of the British Empire. For that purpose they had employed the surplus funds they had in hand which they had collected for the relief of the Indians in South Africa. The first thing that the Association had done was to send Messrs. Andrews and Pearson to the Fiji Islands with a view to the abolition of the pernicious system of indentured labour. He hoped that a time would soon come when that system would be abolished once and for all.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain E. W. Carrington, Medicals.

Captain M. V. Gore-Langton, Irish Guards.

Captain A. C. Russel, Sherwoods.

Lieutenant E. H. Brunton, Medicals.

Lieutenant M. R. Gibson, East Surreys.

Lieutenant A. G. Heath, West Kents.

Lieutenant C. Nott, Liverpools.

Lieutenant R. N. Somerville, Engineers.

Lieutenant R. Williams, Gnrenadiers.

Second-Lieutenant A. A. Anderson, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant F. D. Cayley, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant W. R. Bird, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant J. Pawynter, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant N. G. Isherwood, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant H. D. Marriott, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant L. H. Oldham, Worcesters.

Second-Lieutenant R. P. Pinsent, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant C. Whiks, Royal Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain H. E. Large, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant E. St. L. Bonvalot, Coldstreams.

Reverend Father J. Gwynn, Chaplain.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gorham, Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Pereira, Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Waterhouse, South Staffords.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. West, Medicals.

Major R. R. Gibson, Royal Fusiliers.

Major P. W. Jupe, Motor Machine-gun Service.

Captain J. A. Busfield, Cheshires

Captain E. B. Denison, King's Royal Rifles.

Captain E. W. Webster, King's Royal Rifles.

Captain H. J. Dresser, East Surreys.

Captain J. Wyatt, East Surreys.

Captain A. B. Francis, West Kents.

Captain H. G. Margetts, West Kents.

Captain C. B. Gunston, Coldstreams.

Captain J. C. Wynne Finch, Coldstreams.

Captain H. Pochin, South Staffords.

Captain S. G. Stephenson, Gloucesters.

Captain C. F. Walker, Grenadiers.

Lieutenant W. S. Barham, East Kents.

Lieutenant E. D. Conran, Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant P. A. Cox, Black Watch.

Lieutenant H. P. Devenish East Surreys.

Lieutenant F. J. Dymond, Yorkshires.

Lieutenant M. P. Gamon, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant V. H. Kempson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant A. P. Green, Norfolks.

Lieutenant M. C. Hill, Leicesters.

Lieutenant E. B. Hugh-Jones, Engineers.

Lieutenant B. H. Sumner, King's Royal Rifles.

Lieutenant E. G. Loudoun-Shand, King's Royal Rifles.

Lieutenant W. S. Mackay, Berkshires.

Lieutenant O. S. Northcott, Suffolks.

Lieutenant W. G. Totley, West Yorkshires.

Lieutenant T. F. Thompson, Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant J. O. Turnbull, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant Honourable A. G. Agar-Robartes, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieutenant A. V. Quinnell, Liverpools.

Second-Lieutenant A. Angelbeck, Liverpools.

Second-Lieutenant J. C. Allan, Cameronians.

Second-Lieutenant B. E. Brown, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant D. C. Eglington, Black Watch.

Second-Lieutenant J. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant R. H. Heard, Irish Guards.

Second-Lieutenant S. H. Hyndman, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant A. W. Kirk, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieutenant J. Langlands, West Kents.

Second-Lieutenant D. S. Laurie, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant T. G. Lilly, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant M. Lymbury, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant H. W. Woolley, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant W. K. MacLachlan, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant A. W. Portal, West Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant J. D. Salman, Cheshires.

Second-Lieutenant M. T. Sampson, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant H. D. Simpson, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant R. H. Slater, King's Royal Rifles.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant W. H. Nixon, Royal Lancasters.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieutenant L. G. Duke, West Surreys.

Lieutenant C. E. Norman, Middlesex.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain E. K. Cameron, Camerons.

PRISONERS

Captain J. V. Jackson, East Kents.

Sec.-Lieut. J. H. Alcock, Lincolns.

(*Continued in column 3.*)

RESIGNATION OF M. VENIZELOS.

ORIGIN OF GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

KING'S DISAGREEMENT WITH PREMIER.

The news of M. Venizelos' sudden resignation and the fall of the Greek Cabinet of which he was the head, is reported to have come as a bombshell in Diplomatic Quarters. Following the vote of the Greek Chamber on October 4th approving by 142 votes to 102 the declarations of M. Venizelos, the Premier visited the King to inform him of the Chamber's decision. The King, after a long conversation, declared that he could not follow to its extreme consequences the policy that M. Venizelos had expounded to Parliament. After this conversation, M. Venizelos offered the King his resignation.

(Later than the Mail.)

The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraphy Agency wired on Tuesday, Oct. 5:—

At the sitting of the Greek Chamber yesterday evening M. Venizelos communicated the facts relating to the landing of French troops at Salonica, as well as the declaration of the Quadruple Entente concerning the annulment of the proposals made to Bulgaria on July 21.

M. Venizelos said:—

"Greece has definite obligations to fulfil under her treaty of alliance with Serbia. These obligations will be strictly observed, even if they compel us to oppose Germany, which we should sincerely regret. I consider that it would be dishonourable for Greece not to discharge the duties arising from her alliance with Serbia. I am, moreover, convinced that it is to our interest to side with the Quadruple Entente."

The Opposition leaders, following the Premier, made a strong attack on the attitude taken by the Government, whom it charged with the intention of leading the country into war on the side of the Allied Powers without serious reasons.

M. Venizelos, in the course of a vehement speech, completely refuted the arguments of the Opposition. He dwelt on the exceeding gravity of the situation, which had compelled Greece to adopt an attitude in conformity with her obligation towards Serbia and commensurate with the dangers which menaced the interest of the country at the present time.

The vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 142 to 102. Thirteen members did not vote. The sitting only concluded at 4-30 this morning.

GERMAN ENTRY ON GREEK SOIL TO BE OPPOSED.

According to a special Athens telegram to "Le Journal," while M. Venizelos was making his statement, a deputy having remarked that the action of the Allies might interfere with the concentration of the Greek forces, M. Venizelos replied that all measures for that concentration had been taken.

M. Theotakis, ex-Premier, remarked that the Greek Government's protest contained an allusion to the necessity of intervening in favour of Serbia.

M. Venizelos replied that Greece was bound to intervene in case Serbia were attacked by Bulgaria.

M. Theotakis argued that the alliance between Greece and Serbia did not apply. Serbia having agreed to give Bulgaria territory which Greece had helped to conquer, the treaty between Greece and Serbia had lost its raison d'etre—the maintenance of the balance of power in the Balkans.

M. Venizelos replied that, before agreeing to the sacrifice of territory advised by the Allies, Serbia asked for the views of Greece, who replied that she would remain faithful to the treaty of alliance. M. Venizelos added that he regretted that he could not publish the text of the treaty without permission from Serbia, but he was nevertheless able to say that the treaty was signed a month before the outbreak of the war in 1913 and was to last for ten years.

It was intended to serve the common interests of both countries, and constituted an absolute defensive alliance against any attack, even from Germany. When Greece was recently on the point of declaring war against Turkey in consequence of the ill-treatment of Hellenic subjects, she asked for Serbia's help. Serbia replied that in spite of the exhaustion arising from two wars, she would defend Greece against any attack.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS BULGARIA.

"When the war broke out," M. Venizelos continued, "I was at Munich, waiting for the Grand Vizier, with whom I was to settle the question of the islands. I received a despatch from M. Pashitch (the Serbian Premier) asking me what the attitude of Greece would be towards the European conflict. I reserved my reply, on the ground that I must consult the King and my colleagues, but I expressed the opinion that the most useful course Greece could adopt would be to watch Bulgaria and prevent her from cutting off Serbia's communications. The Belgrade Government approved of this interpretation of the treaty of alliance. Greece has hitherto prevented any Bulgarian attack, and this attitude has been maintained up to the present."

M. Venizelos added that while great nations might disregard their engagements the smaller ones would be dishonoured if they did not keep theirs, Bulgaria would not have mobilised if she had foreseen Greece's mobilisation, a heroic remedy approved by all political parties.

M. Venizelos further said that, though he had allowed the landing of Anglo-French forces, he would use force to oppose any action by the Central Powers on Greek territory, as the danger for Greece lay in the north.

ORIGIN OF THE CRISIS.

The "Temps" Salonica correspondent telegraphing concerning the origin of the crisis says that it virtually dates from the very first day of the mobilisation. When the time came for signing the decree a difference of opinion as to the object of the mobilisation arose between the King and M. Venizelos. The latter went so far as to ask that his successor should carry out the operation, but the King mantained that the mobilisation ought to be decreed at once, as there was no divergence on this point, and the decree was accordingly signed.

M. Venizelos then stated that he could remain in office only on the following conditions:—

(1) That the mobilisation should maintain a defensive character even if the Greek forces had to ward off an attack by Bulgaria on Serbia.

(2) That the guarantees which might be eventually offered by the Central Powers should not be considered as sufficient to counteract the Bulgarian danger, because, if the Germans really desired to avert a conflict between Greece and Bulgaria, they should, and could, prevent that country from attacking Serbia.

FIRST AGREEMENT.

Two days afterwards it was officially stated that an agreement had been arrived at between the King and M. Venizelos both as regards the measures already taken and those that were to be taken in regard to the external situation.

It follows that the King fully approved of the principles upheld by the Premier and that the present disagreement relates rather to details than to Greek foreign policy in general.

In consequence of this, as the "Temps" points out in its leading article, the Greek authorities made arrangements with British and French officers for the landing of the troops and their conveyance to Serbia.

The "Temps" adds: "There appeared to be complete agreement between the King and M. Venizelos, and on the day before the landing began the King received the French Minister. In the course of the interview, the King, by avoiding all allusion to arrangements of which he was quite aware, but which he preferred to ignore officially, appeared to confirm the assent he had already given. Now, however, King Constantine, in fear of Germany and the Kaiser, has again recoiled, and has once more placed himself in opposition to the parliamentary majority.

NO EFFECT ON ALLIES' PLANS.

"The last elections showed that the people approved the policy of the statesman under whose government the territory of the kingdom has been doubled. The King now parts with him for the same reason that led to the rupture eight months ago. This disagreement may have considerable consequences for Greece, but it cannot hamper the Macedonia expedition, which is being carried out.

"Though the King of Greece may dismiss his Minister, this decision does not affect the consent given by the country and the authorities to the landing of the Allied forces, which will continue their journey towards Serbia. This, after all, is the essential point."

The French Minister at Athens sent the following message to the troops landed at Salonica:—

"At the time when the first detachment of the Serbian Expeditionary Corps is about to land at Salonica, I, as the representative of the French Republic in Greece, send you my cordial greetings and best wishes.

"I regret that my urgent duties at Athens prevent me from personally expressing these sentiments to the admirable troops whose appearance and discipline, I am convinced, will make the best impression in the friendly countries through which they will pass to the territory of the brave Serbian nation, the ally of France and of Greece."

ONE DAY TRAGEDY OF POLAND.

GERMAN THREAT TO IKON LEADS TO MASSACRE.

The "Novoye Vremya" of Petrograd reports, from information received via United States, the gruesome tragedy which has taken place in Czenstochova, the S. W. Polish town in German occupation, where is the old Roman Catholic monastery, possessing the famous "Miracle-working Ikon of the Mother of God," held in reverence by all Poles.

When a Prussian garrison replaced the Austrian, Saxon and Bavarian troops (which had originally occupied the town) the German commandant, von Edlich, informed the monks that the monastery and church had been mined, and would be blown up in case of military need. Therefore the ikon would be removed to Berlin or Cologne, where care would be taken of it.

The monks refused to give up their holy treasure. They would rather be blown up with the monastery and the ikon than deliver it into the German hands.

Meanwhile the news of the Germans' intention to remove the sacred ikon had spread. With the fall of night crowds of agitated people gathered. Unseen hands set fire to several German barracks, repair shops, supply stores and hayricks, and in dark streets and lanes the crowds set upon the German patrols. Shouts of "Kill the profaners! Show them how to steal our holy ikon!" mingled with reports of rifles and revolvers, and cries of dying people, Germans and Poles alike.

Then the Germans brought out their machine guns, and the crowds dispersed, leaving in the hands of the Germans 74 prisoners. A drumhead court-martial was held, and at dawn the 74 were shot.

Next morning General von Edlich placarded the town with an appeal to the populace to preserve calm, promising them to leave the ikon intact in the monastery.

Thus ended the one-day tragedy of Czenstochova.

EUROPEAN POLICE SYSTEMS.

ENGLISH CONCEPTION OF POLICE FUNCTIONS.

TREATMENT OF A CRIMNAL.

A story is current in Metropolitan Police circles that among the reforms introduced by a former Prefect of Police in Paris was the systematic training of a body of French policemen in the control of street traffic on the system practised in London, says "The Times" reviewer of Mr. R. B. Fosdick's new book, "European Police System." They showed the greatest aptitude; they had even acquired the phlegm of their English instructors as they stood in the thick of the traffic at Hyde Park Corner imposing their will upon the London driver. Then they went back to France, and in a fortnight all the twenty were dead, slain at their posts by the Parisian *cochers*. Though the story may lack confirmation, it embodies a profound truth—namely, that the efficiency of a police force depends upon the co-operation of the public, and that every nation has the kind of police that it deserves. One cannot make a comparison of the police systems of different countries without seeing that they are an index to the national character. An impartial comparison would indeed, scarcely be within the competence of any European, for unconscious prejudice in favour of the institutions of his own country would inevitably affect the soundness of his judgment. Mr. Fosdick had no such prejudices. As a former Commissioner of Accounts in New York, he had had a wide experience of municipal administration; and he went to work on his inquiry with an open mind and a singular combination of accuracy in detail and breadth of vision.

DUTY OF POLICE.

The primary duty of all police is to maintain order and to suppress crime; but the factors are so variable even in two cities of the same country, or in the same city at different periods, that the manner of discharging those duties can never be uniform. In Southern Italy, for example, homicide is five times as frequent as in Northern Italy, assault three times, and robbery five times as frequent. The police problem was quite different in Liverpool before the Irish famine of 1849, when 300,000 paupers settled in the city in less than four years. In no two countries is the conception of the relations between the police and the public quite the same. In England they are the servants of the public, and so restricted are the policeman's powers that, as Sir James Stephen said, "with a few exceptions a policeman is a person paid to perform, as a matter of duty, acts which, if he be so minded, he might have done voluntarily." In most Continental countries, on the other hand, he is the strong arm of the ruling classes. He enjoys special protection against prosecution for any illegal acts which he may commit; and in most countries, but especially in Germany, he is looked upon by the working classes as their natural enemy. The powers given to the German policeman, his right to impose fine or imprisonment, to raid and search without a warrant, breed an arrogance that would not be tolerated by any but Germans, who seem really to demand oppressive treatment at the hands of their officials. It has been said that a Berlin Schutzmann let loose in Trafalgar-square would produce a riot in two hours. He cultivates the policy of frightfulness.

ORGANISATION.

There is infinite variety in organization. In Continental Countries the police are generally under the direct control of the State, and are either retired soldiers or civilians with military training. They are generally over-centralized. The maxim at New Scotland Yard, "Decentralize as far as you can, centralize as far as you must," is being adopted in Paris; but in Berlin the card index runs riot. There is a perpetual undercurrent of bitter complaint at the confusion and delay which are the natural result of setting a single staff to deal with subjects as diverse as meat, children's asylums, and fire insurance agencies, or credit banks, naturalization, and water supply. A further defect in the German system is the lack of incentive held out to the subordinate staff. The men know that, however brilliantly they do their work, they can never rise beyond a very subordinate rank. In London, with a force of 21,000 men, all but ten of the posts are open to the entire service. Thus, while the Berlin detective plods heavily through his day's work without enthusiasm or even ordinary zeal, the London man sets out to win promotion by shear hard work. But when the two forces are tested by the simple questions, "Do they keep order? Do they unravel crime?" it must be admitted that the results are much the same. Th German crowd is schooled to obey orders, and what the Berlin detective lacks in initiative and assistance from the public he makes up in his legal power of arrest on suspicion, raid, and interrogation. In England the acused is treated as innocent until he is proved to be guilty; in Germany the position is reversed.

ENGLISH SYSTEM.

While the English conception of the functions of the police has remained unaltered all through the industrial legislation of the nineteenth century, and new bodies of inspectors have been created to enforce every new Act of Parliament dealing with social reform, Continental legislators have thrown all these burdens on the police. Thus, out of twelve distinct divisions of the Berlin police only two are concerned with the maintenance of order and the detection of crime. Fires, public health, prisons, buildings, markets, food and drugs, public meetings, nuisances, lodging-houses, town planning, banking, and the framing of police regulations not only for public but even for the private conduct of business, all come within the province of the police. A simple list of their functions fills forty-six pages in the official handbook. The police duties in Paris are scarcely less comprehensive. The explanation suggested by Mr. Fosdick is probably correct, that whereas the police in England were not created by statute until late in the eighteenth century, on the Continent for nearly three centuries they have been charged with all the internal administration that was not ecclesiastical.

The author notes the curious fact that the London ratepayer has no control over the expenditure of the Metropolitan Police, except through his Parliamentary member. It is surprising that a system so apparently illogical works so well. Apart from the many State services rendered by the force, for which the State pays an annual contribution, there is the fact that the Metropolitan Police area stretches far beyond the jurisdiction of any one municipal body.

FINGER PRINTS.

Mr. Fosdick has such a mastery over obscure detail that it seems hypercritical to mention any point on which he falls short of complete accuracy. In describing the Italian finger-print bureau as superior to that of Great Britain he says, "The latter system is a cooperative arrangement between local forces: the former is a national service covering the whole country." But this precisely is what the English system is; for the taking of finger-prints in every prison is prescribed by statutory rule made under the authority of an Act of Parliament. He was evidently not aware that the so-called *modus operandi* system introduced at Wakefield had been anticipated at New Scotland Yard by several months, and the "Crime index" in use in that department, whatever it may have been in 1913, is now quite as complete as the Indexes at Vienna and Berlin; indeed, a good many improvements introduced in England during the last two years are not mentioned in this volume. If the English police appear to have less to show to visitors than some of the Continental police departments, it is because they have found by experience that the card index and the scientific criminal laboratory may easily become in the hands of an enthusiast a very expensive and useless hobby. If you can catch your man by a thorough personal knowledge of the local criminals and by "information received," you have no right to burden the ratepayers with the salaries of a staff of clerks to keep up ingenious indexes that may, perhaps, in one case in every ten tell you what you know already.

DAY DREAMS AT 105.

OXFORD LADY RECALLS OTHER WARS

To have lived a free and happy life, through hard times and wars, and now to sit quitly in her armchair and dream the inscrutable dreams of old age, is the lot of Mrs. Mary Edwards, Oxfordshire's oldest inhabitant, of Chinnor-road, Thame, who will celebrate her 105th birthday on November 15 this year, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

Born in 1810, when England was at war with the greatest military power of the day, carrying on the struggle unaided, while her enemy had the help of the greater part of Europe, Mrs. Edwards was a woman of 27 when Queen Victoria came to the Throne. As she began life amid preparations for battle, so she hears again, in old age, the clash of arms and the crash of great empires.

Blessed with a good memory, she recalls the scenes and events of a long and varied life, with all its changes in manners and customs. She has seen the coming of trains and trams and steamships, the telegraph and the telephone, the uses of electricity, motors, submarines, and flying machines, and the outbreak of the greatest war in history.

In memory's mirror, too, she sees the hard times of her girlhood and womanhood.

"We grumble now," she said to a "Daily Chronicle" representative, "because, after 14 months of war, we have to pay 7½d. for a quartern loaf. What should we say if we had to pay nearly three times as much and had far less money to spend? There were times during 1815 when bread reached that price.

"In the wet harvest of 1825, dough made from the damp wheat would not stand in the oven, and the loaf was more like pudding than wholesome bread. There was no hard grain from India and Australia to mix with damp English wheat.

"As for tea and sugar, they were luxuries out of reach of all but the well-to-do; so the wives and dependents of our soldiers may find some comfort in comparing their lot with that of their great-grandmothers 100 years ago.

"I remember when loaf sugar was 1s. 4d. a lb. and a cheap substitute for tea was recommended. It consisted of white peas baked in an oven till they were brown, then ground and boiled the same as coffee."

So, an optimist by force of circumstance and contrasts, she looks back across the great plain from the Arctic region of a Century and Five.

MR. ASQUITH'S TOUR.

"There is a story going the rounds about an early morning visit by the Prime Minister through the districts damaged by Zeppelins. He came in a big motor-car, and officials permitted him to pass the fire lines everywhere," says W. O. Tewson in the "New York American." "When he came upon an old woman, proprietress of a public-house which had been pretty well knocked about by bombs, he found a tartar of no mean order.

"'And how have you fared?' asked Mr. Asquith.

"'G'wan with you,' retorted the woman. 'Look out for yourself and don't ask silly questions.'"

THE LATE SIR HENRY COTTON

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION BY CALCUTTA CORPORATION

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation last evening, Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman, presiding, the Hon. Rai Radhacharan Pal Bahadur moved the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.I.E., who as Municipal Commissioner and as acting Chairman of the Corporation and member of the Beverley Commission, rendered valuable services to the Corporation of Calcutta, and who throughout his distinguished official career in India and after his retirement was actuated by genuine sympathy for the people of this country, that an expression of their sincere sympathy and sense of loss be forwarded to Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, their former colleague, and that as a mark of respect to his memory the house be adjourned."

Mr. Pal said that the news regarding the death of Sir Henry had been received with the profoundest sorrow not only in Calcutta but throughout the length and breadth of India.

Nawab Siraj-ul-Islam seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Bompas, Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, said that although he had every sympathy with the resolution he would ask the mover to delete the last portion of the resolution dealing with the adjournment of the meeting. Adjournments of their meetings had unfortunately been too frequent last month. They should remember that those meetings were of a little importance to the town of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Brawnfeld, Bar-at-Law, Mr. J. Wynes, editor "Indian Engineering," and Mr. J. A. Jones, editor "Statesman," supported Mr. Bompas.

Dr. C. Banks, Protector of Emigrants, suggested that as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Henry the meeting should be adjourned for ten minutes.

Rai Bahadur Radhacharan Pal, in withdrawing that part of the resolution which referred to the adjournment of the meeting, said that as there was a divergence of opinion he would gladly delete the latter part of his resolution. He reminded them that if that opposition had been taken on former occasions when the meeting was adjourned, there could not have been any possible cause for misunderstanding. This opposition came from European members and it might be misunderstood and regarded as significant.

The resolution with the exception of the portion relating to adjournment of the house was then put to vote and carried unanimously, all present standing.

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

Under the auspices of the Indian Association, Lahore, a meeting was held in Bradaugh Hall to express profound grief at the sad death of Sir Henry Cotton. Lala Harkishen Lall was in the chair. The following Resolution was unanimously adopted amidst intense silence, the whole audience standing as a mark of respect:

"The citizens of Lahore in a public meeting assembled, are profoundly grieved at the death of Sir Henry Cotton whose lifelong services to the Empire have been of the most enduring kind calculated to the realisation of the legitimate aspirations of India and the fulfillment of the higher mission of England in India and they beg to convey their deep sympathy in this bereavement to Mr. H. E. A. Cotton and other members of the family."

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 27.

At a meeting held at the Oldham Club this evening under the auspices of the Chittagong Association a Resolution was adopted unanimously expressing their deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sir Henry Cotton.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Dr. Sapru as President of the United Provinces Congress Committee has sent a cablegram to Mr. H. E. A. Cotton expressing the deep regret felt by Congressmen in these provinces on receiving the sad news of his father's death, their gratitude for his courageous services to India and their sympathy with the sorrowing family.

THE I. C. S. BILL.

THE "STATESMAN'S" DIATRIBES AGAINST INDIAN AGITATORS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The "Statesman" in its leader commenting on the Indian Civil Service Bill says that seldom has there been attempted even in India a more mean and discreditable agitation than that which some Indian journals are seeking to foment over the Indian Civil Service Bill. Apparently, what what the agitators in the Indian press have in mind is the possibility that, if during the war examinations were held as usual, more Indian candidates might slip in. The best British candidates have had their studies interrupted by the war. They are serving in the trenches. They may have been wounded, some may have been killed. Now is the golden chance for Indians, who would have no prospect of entering the Civil Service under normal conditions to secure appointments. If this is the hope cherished by the agitators we may confidently assert that it will be indignantly repudiated by the vast majority of educated Indians.

A MADRAS PROTEST.

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting yesterday decided to send a cable to the Secretary of State protesting against the provisions of Lord Islington's Civil Service Bill and demanding an early publication of the text of the Bill in India.

DARING ATTEMPTS TO SMUGGLE OPIUM.

RECORD SEIZURE IN CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

On Sunday last the Customs Preventive Officers seized a bundle on board S. S. Lisang, which was booked by a Chinaman for delivery at Konglong. This bundle on being opened was found to contain 3½ maunds of opium valued Rs. 11,200. This is considered to be a record seizure in Calcutta. The bundle was booked without any address. So far the consignor has not been traced.

The officer also arrested on the same vessel a coolie who was engaged by a Chinaman to convey two long arm-chairs on the steamer. The arms of the chairs were on examination found to have been hollowed out and filled with opium. Three and a half seers of the drug valued at Rs. 300 were discovered. The consignor in this case also has not been traced.

In a third case the officers arrested on board S. S. Yatsang a coolie and on searching his person found four seers of opium valued at Rs. 320 concealed round his waist. The coolie states that a Chinaman placed the drug where it was found and directed him to go on board and that he would follow him. The authorities are on a look-out for the Chinaman.

A fourth seizure of a seer of opium also on the S. S. Laisang has been reported. A Chinese lad of about 16 years of age was arrested.

The Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each of the two accused coolies referred to above. The hearing of the other two cases was postponed.

ALLEGED THREAT TO A POLICE OFFICER.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED IN HIGH COURT.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Mr. Justice Tudball resumed this morning the hearing of the application for the transfer of the case of Bimal Chandra Mukerjee, who is now being prosecuted under Section 189 I.P.C., before the Joint Magistrate of Benares for threatening a C. I. D. Inspector. The judge remarked that there was not sufficient grounds for the transfer of the case. Mr. Satyachandra Mukerjee on behalf of the accused explained his case and said it would be better in the interest of justice that the case be transferred from the file of the Joint Magistrate.

Justice Tudball remarked it would tantamount to this that a Magistrate, who took some evidence and deleted it afterwards is unfit for trying the case and that the mind which applied for the transfer was a mind which was incapable of conceiving pure and simple honesty. He must be a man with a crooked mind otherwise he would not put this application. After some further discussion the judge pronounced judgment rejecting the application. His Lordship said that he found no reason for transferring the case from the lower Court. The Joint Magistrate was acting in an impartial manner.

ALLEGED BREACH OF COAL CONTRACT

KARACHI PORT TRUSTS SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

The Karachi Port Trust filed a suit for damages against Tikamji Jewandas and Company. The facts of the case are that in accordance with the Port Trust call for tender in 1911 for supply of coal, Tikamji submitted a tender which was accepted by the Board. The defendants delivered all the coal except 3,500 tons. Consequently the plaintiff had to buy against the contractor Natal and Deshargar coal, in consequence of the latter's failure to deliver coal. The plaintiff forefeited the defendant's deposit money Rs. 2,000 and claimed Rs. 19,098 as damages. Justice Crofch held that the actual loss sustained by the plaintiff would amount to Rs. 11,223, out of which the Port Trust have already appropriated Rs. 2,000, being the defendant's deposit money. His honour remarked in the judgment that it was true that in the specification it was stated that the deposit may be forfeited at the discretion of the trustees in case of failure to fulfil conditions of coal, irrespective of any other remedy for such failure which they may seek, but such condition gives the Board no right to inflict a punitive fine of the amount to be forfeited. It is forfeited in pursuance of contractual rights and the law of contract gives no right to enforce compensation twice over. Hence the decree for only Rs. 9,223.

Both parties appealed in the High Court against this decision, which was heard by Justices Pratt and Boyd, who dismissed Tikamji's appeal. Their honours, however, allowed the Port Trust Rs. 600 in addition to the lower court's decree. An regards costs it was decided that each party was to bear its own costs in both appeals.

ANOTHER DACCA MAN INTERNED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Ashutosh Dass, who is an inhabitant of Vikrampur in Dacca and who lives in Calcutta, has been ordered to be interned in his own village. The order was served on him yesterday afternoon. He is to report himself to the District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, on Friday.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, in his report for 1913, says that the outstanding feature of registered trade unionism during that period was the unprecedented increase in membership, amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million.

READ It Here Then SEE It All In Moving Pictures at the IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experience, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. Balthazar, the Gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

(Continued from Wednesday.)

CHAPTER XXXIII.

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Cries of delight coming, in the voice of Pauline, from the direction of the garage caused Harry to lay down his newspaper and go forth to investigate.

As he approached he saw Bemis and Lucille's coachman lifting a crate from a carriage. From within the crate came the whimpering barks of an imprisoned bull-terrier.

"Oh, isn't he a dear?" cried Pauline, turning to Harry.

"I don't know. I haven't yet made his acquaintance. Where did he come from?"

"Lucille sent him to me. Johnson just brought him over. Hurry, Bemis, and let him out. The poor darling!"

"Is that what is called puppy love?" inquired Harry.

"Hush," commanded Pauline. "And Bemis run and tell Martha to cook something for him—a beefsteak and potatoes"——

"And oysters on the half shell," suggested Harry.

"Love me," announced Pauline sternly, "love my dog."

The coachman had ripped off the last top bar of the crate and a splendid terrier sprang out with a suddenness that made Pauline retreat a little. But, as if he had been trained to his part, he bent his head, and, with wagging tail, approached her. In an instant she was kneeling beside him rewarding his homage with enthusiastic pats and fantastic encomiums.

"Why, he likes me already—ISN'T he charming?" she demanded.

Harry tossed his hands. "And THIS for a dog—a new dog—probably a mad dog!"

"You are a brute. What shall we call him?"

"Call HIM a man, I suppose."

The dog was making rapid acquaintance with his new home, investigating the garage and, more profoundly, the kitchen door.

"Here, Cyrus; come, Cyrus!" called Pauline.

Harry exploded. "Is THAT what he's to be named?"

"Cyrus was the greatest king of Persia."

"But this is a dog, not a rug."

Owen, in his motorcycle togs, was lighting a cigar on the veranda when they arrived with the new pet. He seemed deeply preoccupied, and even the eager enthusiasm of Pauline drew from him but a faint admiration of the terrier. He excused himself and walked briskly back to the garage. A few minutes later they saw him on the motor-cycle speeding down the drive.

"I wonder what the impressive business is to-day," remarked Harry sarcastically.

"Let poor Owen alone. He is good and kind—even if he doesn't care for Cyrus."

"Look here! Why don't you ever say any of these nice things to me—the things you say to dogs—and—secretaries?"

"Because I've promised to marry you—some day—and it is fatal to let a husband—even a futurity husband—know that you admire him."

"Well, as long as you do, it is all right."

Harry's interest in Owen's motorcycle journey was not ill-founded. The secretary was bent on a mission that he, as deeply as Pauline, would have been interested in and surprised to understand.

A half mile down the main road to Westbury, a runabout was drawn up and a nervous driver alternately made pretense of repairing an imaginary flaw and relieved his nerve-strain by pacing the road.

The driver was the Gypsy, Balthazar.

He was entirely a converted Gypsy. His fantastic garments had given way to plain sack suit and motor duster. His tribe was far away in the Jersey hills. But the profit of his employment by Raymond Owen was worth to Balthazar the discomfort of becoming "civilized."

The muttering of a distant motor caused him to fall to his knees and, wrench in hand, wiggle hastily under the machine.

To all appearance he was bitterly pre-occupied with the woes of a stalled tourist when a motorcycle chugged to a stop beside the runabout and the voice of Owen called to him.

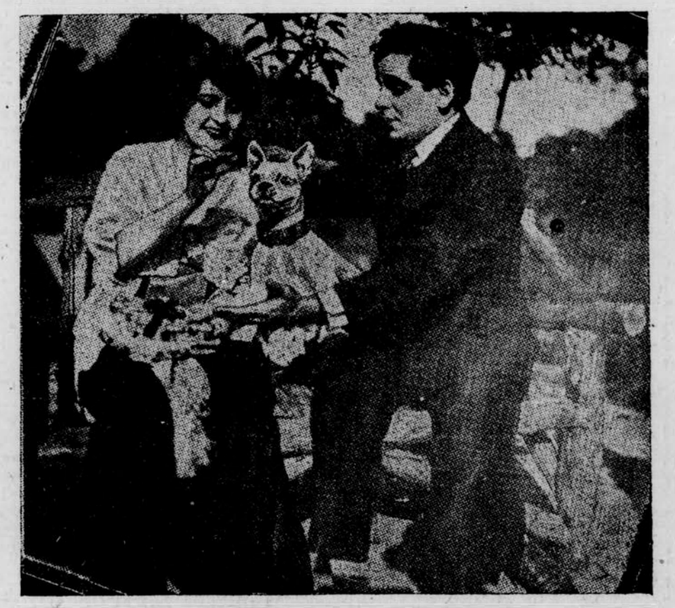
Balthazar crawled out.

"I thought you had failed of our appointment, master," he said eagerly. "I have waited for more than half an hour."

"It is sad that you should be inconvenienced old friend," answered Owen in level tone, but with sarcastic meaning.

Balthazar ignored the meaning. "I have done what you commanded me, master," he said with an ingratiating smile. "I have found them."

"Found whom?"



This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline Pets, while Harry Views with Jealousy, the Dog destined to lead her into.

"The friends I spoke about at our last meeting—the little band that earns money by—making it."

"Oh, yes—your counterfeiters. Are they to be trusted?"

"Master, all guilty men are to be trusted. There is always protection in knowing the sins of others."

"Sometimes, Balthazar, I almost suspect you of possessing a brain. But, remember I have told you that I shall soon be through—unless you accomplish something. I will not pay these exhorbitant demands of yours and receive nothing in return. I do my part and you fail—with cheerful persistency—to do yours."

"Master, it is because I dare not risk your freedom—your life. For myself I care nothing. I live to serve you, who have been my benefactor."

"You lie, of course," remarked Owen casually, "but what of the new plan?"

"They are in Pantersville, only twelve miles from Castle Marvin. A house that has been long occupied and with no houses near."

"And they are still manufacturing coins there?"

"Yes; but this is a fortunate circumstance, they are becoming frightened. Two of the distributors have been arrested. They would be glad of a safer, a swifter method of making money."

"Come along, then."

Owen mounted the motorcycle while Balthazar sprang to the seat and started the runabout. They sped briskly over the roads turning at last into an old weed-grown wagon path fringed copse-like by the branches of overhanging trees. The machine swished through the barrier leaves and came out upon a small clearing.

A gaunt house stood there. Its grimed windows bespoke desertion and the oblivion of disuse.

Gloom emanated from the tottering door and the cracking walls. A deserted house breathes always the atmosphere of tragedy. In the abandonment of a man or of a woman there gleams ever some spark of hope, of revival. Dead homes are hopeless—their abandonment by all who had their births, their weddings, woes and funerals within the walls, is grim with finality.

Balthazar drove on along the road for almost a quarter of a mile before he stopped the machine. Owen followed without question.

They left the runabout and the motorcycle and walked back to the house.

"It is an excellent location," commented Owen, as Balthazar lead the way into a basement entrance. "Who did you say was the man in charge of the—concern?"

"Rupert Wallace. He is a world-traveller like yourself, though no match for you in mind, master."

Balthazar, as he spoke, was rapping lightly on a wall, which, to Owen's sight, had no sign of a door. It was pitch dark where they stood. But suddenly with hardly a sound, two sliding doors opened to the Gypsy's signal and a faint light from a gas jet on the wall gleamed on an inner passage. Balthazar, closely followed by Owen, walked quickly down the secret hall, and, without signal this time, another set of silent doors opened upon a brightly lighted room.

A crabbed, withered woman stood by the door. She admitted Balthazar with no word or sign, but as Owen appeared in the apperture, she uttered a startled cry and stepped in front of him.

Instantly Owen's arms were gripped by two men, who sprang from either side of the doorway.

He trembled in their grasp. Raymond Owen's courage lay on safer lines than those of physical encounter with his fellow man. And, as three other men, who had been at work in the room, caught up revolvers and sprang toward him, the last strength of his spirit departed.

Before he had stooped to pleading, however, Balthazar was at his side.

"A friend, a friend—the Mr. Owen that I told you about—you fools!" he cried.

"Who are fools?" demanded a tall, lean man, striding to the Gypsy. "Shall we permit 'friends' to walk into our—home—unnoted? Shall we let even you bring strangers here without the proper signal?"

"I gave the signal."

"For yourself—yes. It is five taps, not three when you are bringing a—friend."

He returned and eyed Owen suspiciously. "You can let him go," he said to the men who still held the secretary.

Owen came forward. He had mastered himself with quick understanding of the situation. "I hope," he said, "that if I am not welcome I shall be allowed to leave immediately. I did not seek this meeting. I was conducted here by this friend, who assured me that we were both expected. If there has been a mistake"——

"Oh, no mistake whatsoever, Mr. Owen," exclaimed Rupert Wallace, the chief of the counterfeiters. "It was only a bit of oversight on the part of Balthazar. You will readily understand that we are—well—not inclined to be hosts to all who honor us with visits. Now that we know who you are."——

"We can talk business," said Owen, abruptly, taking command of the situation, but still casting a curious eye about the remarkable establishment in which he found himself.

The room was overheated because of the presence of a gas forge on which a cauldron of metal was being melted. On one side there was a stamping press, and on the other a set of molds.

Wallace noted Owen's curiosity, and stepping to the table in the middle of the room, picked up a handful of half-dollar pieces.

"You are interested in our work—the work of supplying the poor with sufficient funds to meet the increased cost of living," he said, smiling. "These are some of our product. We are proud of them. The weight is exactly that of the true fifty-cent piece. And only one man in fifty could tell the difference in the ring of the metal."

Owen looked at the coins in sincere admiration. Those who devote themselves to evil become enamored of its arts.

"It is very remarkable," he said. "But Balthazar tells me"——

"I know. You have a little business of secrecy for myself and my friends. You may speak here in perfect safety, Mr. Owen. Gossip is not a fault—nor a possibility—of our profession."

"I do not believe that there is anything to say but that which Balthazar has already told you, except"——

Owen hesitated with pursed lips.

"Except what, master? Is there a change in the plan?" asked Balthazar stepping quickly forward.

"I think there might be. Something occurred to-day that might give us a favourable lead."

"Something at Castle Marvin?"

"Yes; Miss Pauline received as a gift a terrier dog. I believe it could be made use of. Don't you think so?"

"In what way?" asked the counterfeiter.

"By stealing it and bringing it here," answered Owen.

"I don't understand—ah, yes; indeed I do."

"Excellent, master," exclaimed Balthazar. "It could be done to-day. Can I have two of your men, Rupert?"

"Yes take Gaston and Firenzi. They are always to be trusted."

At his words two men stepped forward. One of them was in cap and apron. He had been working at the metal pots. But in response to a hurried word from Rupert he quickly threw off his togs of industry and caught up a hat and coat from a stand near by.

Rupert Wallace stepped to the side of the room where a pair of upright levers stood out of the floor like the levers of an automobile.

He pulled the one nearest him and the sliding doors parted softly. Owen and Balthazar, with their new escort, stepped through. For the space of a moment, Wallace waited. And then drew back the other lever, and the departing guests found as they reached the end of the secret passage, that their path opened, almost magically before them, in the hushed unfolding of the second door.

"Good-by, Cyrus," said Harry as Pauline strolling down the garden with him, tossed to her new pet a dainty from the box of bon-bons she carried.

"What do you mean by that?" she demanded.

"That the oysters on the half shell would be better for his health."

"I didn't give him oysters on the half shell."

"No; but you gave him everything else in the house. He is stuffed like the fatter calf—or like the prodigal son—I don't care which."

"If he likes candy, he shall have candy," declared Pauline, sitting down on an arbor bench and extending another sugar-plum to the dog.

The gratitude of Cyrus was expressed in a leap to the side of his new-found mistress. As Harry sat down, he discovered that Cyrus had occupied the favored place beside Pauline. Next instant there was a yowl of dismay and the adored gift of Lucille fell several feet away from the bench.

"Harry! I think that is dreadful!" exclaimed Pauline, springing to her feet.

"I do, too," he answered. "That was why I threw it off the bench."

"To treat a poor innocent dumb creature like that!"

"Polly! You don't mean it, do you? You think I hurt him?"

"You've—hurt—his—feelings," she stated reproachfully.

"That doesn't matter, but if I've hurt yours—it does. I apologize."

"You are always joking. You don't understand how sweet and dear animals are. You will probably treat me the same way after we are married."

She ran to the spot where the wary Cyrus was munching the last piece of candy. He accepted her caresses without enthusiasm, but kept a careful eye on Harry.

Pauline had no such interest. She called to the dog and walked briskly toward the house. Harry followed in laughing protest.

Cyrus did not follow. The box of candy was still on the garden bench, and Cyrus was not immune to temptation.

Owen followed on his motorcycle the runabout in which Balthazar and the chosen members of Rupert Wallace's band made their swift journey toward Castle Marvin.

A quarter of a mile from the grounds Owen drew alongside.

"This would be a good place to stop. The car can be hidden in the lane."

"Yes, master," said Balthazar.

He wheeled the machine upon a narrow roadway into the cover of the woods, and, with his companions, got out. Owen rode on ahead of them, but was waiting for them as they neared the little foot path gate to the Marvin grounds.

Leaning on his motorcycle, he spoke to Balthazar.

"Look through the hedge there."

Balthazar crawled on his hands and knees to the box wall that surrounded the grounds. He thrust his shoulders through the bush and gazed for a moment at the dog devouring Pauline's bon-bons on the bench.

"I should say it would be well to act now—instantly, master," cried the Gypsy returning.

"Go on. I will be at the house, and will try to hold them back if there is any noise."

As Owen began to wheel his cycle up the drive to Castle Marvin, Balthazar and his two aides wriggled through the hedge-row, crossed a strip of sward and reached the bench.

Balthazar caught the dog's head in his powerful hands. There was not a sound. The animal's muzzle was shut fast and in a minute it had been tied leg and body. They ran to the gate, to the runabout, and were away.

"Why, Harry, I can't find him anywhere. What could have happened to him?" cried Pauline, rushing into the library.

"Owen lost? Thank Heaven!" he exclaimed fervently.

"No; Cyrus, my new dog that Lucille sent me. Harry, it's your fault. He was angry because you pushed him off the bench and he ran away."

"Polly," he said, wheeling in his chair, "I am not worried. I decline to be worried. And I am going away from here."

"Not before you help me find Cyrus."

"Yes—long before."

She turned and whisked crossly out of the room.

Harry picked up his hat and coat, and in a few minutes was being driven away by Farrell on an urgent call to town.

Pauline stood on the veranda and watched his departure with silent wrath.

"I wonder if he is really cruel or—if he is just a man and doesn't know any better," she pondered audibly.

Raymond Owen came, with a swinging stride, from the side path.

"Oh, Owen, won't you help me? I've lost Cyrus!"

"Cyrus? Am I sure whom you mean? Ah yes; the new member of our circle."

"Yes; he's gone."

"The only thing to do, I should say, is to advertise. I will call up the newspapers immediately, Miss Pauline."

"You are DEAR! I MUST have him back. Think what Lucille would say if I lost him on the first day!"

"I'll offer a generous reward and he'll be back."

"Thank you, Owen."

She did not notice that he returned toward the garage by the way he had come, instead of going to the library phone. She had been brought up to regard Owen as the person who "took charge" of all things and when he said he would get back her dog she took it for granted and her worries were obliterated.

The reason why Owen did not go to the telephone was that he had sent the advertisement several hours before.

He had reason to believe that it would be answered.

(To be continued.)

This story will be shown in picture on 30th October, 1915.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Harry with the Dog which after imperilling Pauline will open the way to her Rescue.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Balthazar the Gypsy leads the villanious Owen into the counterfeiter's Den to which Pauline is to lured.

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MR. BALFOUR'S THEISM.

COMMON-SENSE AND PHILOSOPHY.

There are disadvantages as well as advantages in the form in which Mr. Balfour has chosen to clothe his thoughts, observes Mr. W. L. Courtney reviewing in the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. A. J. Balfour's newly published volume on "Theism and Humanism," The present volume contains ten lectures delivered to a Scotch audience in connection with the Gifford Trust, in which a given subject—Theism—has to be illustrated, expounded, and criticised. Now, if the subject be accepted in the large and liberal fashion in which Mr. Balfour treats it, it involves some of the deepest questions and the hardest problems of philosophy, and therefore necessitates a carefully prepared foundation in metaphysics. But no one, lecturing to mixed audiences, could possibly dig deep into the bases of life and thought and faith without causing a large amount of bewilderment and confusion. To be even reasonably popular is to be to some extent superficial, or, at all events, to hint at deep-lying enigmas without attempting to solve them. What does Theism mean for Mr. Balfour? It means a systematised body of doctrine, in which it is shown how God is the necessary and inevitable presupposition of Experimental science, of reasoned knowledge, of Æsthetics and of Ethics, as well, of course, as of Religion. If we want to explain our conceptions of the Good, the True, the Real, and the Beautiful, in each case alike we are drawn from point to point until we come to the conclusion that without God as the Cause, or Beginning, or Foundation, the whole of our scheme is floating in the air.

Merely to state it is to show the arduousness of the task. It involves at the very least some discussion of first principles—the relation in which the world stands to its Divine author, and man to his Creator; how we come to know anything at all, and how we ever attained to such categories as the True, the Good, and the Beautiful, Mr. Balfour is not, perhaps, very fond of Metaphysical Systems, although he has essentially a metaphysical mind; yet here his whole scheme cries aloud for metaphysical prolegomena. In their absence what conclusion do we form? We get the suspicion that as our author does not give us the deep-set foundations, he is content to start from a platform of common-sense—sublimated common-sense no doubt, but still the uncritical notions of more or less reasonable men. Mr. Balfour resents the imputation, but is it not inevitable? He tells us that scientific thinkers do not criticise adequately the principles on which they build their "experimental" structures. Might they not retort that there is an equal absence of analysis in Mr. Balfour's principles—that God means one thing as the basis of Æsthetics, another thing as the basis of Ethics, and a third thing as the basis of Knowledge? Probably the fact that these are lectures explains why we derive such an impression. In a lecture certain points have to be taken for granted—for clearness sake or for want of time. The whole of the section dealing with our cognitive faculties seems to me to suffer from this apparent superficiality.

"A CERTAIN LIVELINESS."

On the other hand, the lecture form—in Mr. Balfour's hands, at all events—gives us a picturesque liveliness and several personal touches which are very attractive. There is the charming naivete of his introductory sentence to a discussion (and a very valuable discussion) on two kinds of probability: "I wish I were a mathematician!" There are the extent and variety of his graphic illustrations drawn from all sorts of familiar topics, and the humour of his occasional comments. There is also the extremely interesting account of his early years at Cambridge, his dissatisfaction with Mill's Logic, his caustic treatment of Lesle Stephen's philosophic views, his searching analysis of Locke's criterion of certainty. All these things we would not miss for worlds: and they naturally flow from the fact that the lecturer was in close personal relations with his audience, talking to them with familiar frankness. Mr. Balfour's own philosophical leanings are clear. Plato is his first and original master. We cannot conceive him as an Aristotelian. Perhaps even we might find in him some influence drawn from the Cambridge school of Platonists in the seventeenth century—from Whichcote, Cudworth, and More.

SELECTION AND DESIGN.

Be that as it may—and the exact influence of different schools of thought is very difficult to trace—let us get clear what it is that in these lectures Mr. Balfour essays to prove. His title helps us here, for the book is called "Humanism and Theism" that is to say, it is a discussion of the question how far the presuppositions of Theism are able to reinforce the principles of Humanism. "My desire," says Mr. Balfour, "has been to show that all we think best in human culture, whether associated with beauty, goodness, or knowledge, requires God for its support; that Humanism without Theism loses more than half its value." Now how does he attain to a conclusion like this? Mainly by the discovery that scientific thought based on experiment cannot explain the external world, nor yet the general development of the universe, nor yet the particular value which we attach to certain ideas of our own in art or ethics, or in what is called epistemology. If we presuppose the existence and activity of a Divine Creator, then by means of the notion of Providence we can realise, however faintly, the way in which the world is governed; while from the human side, by means of inspiration, we can comprehend—also dimly but not wholly ineffectually—why we accept as fundamental principles such things as the uniformity of Nature and the uniformity of causation. But without this presupposition of Divine existence what have we? The only substitute for creative design which scientific people have to offer us is Selection, issuing in the Survival of the Fittest. But "all that we think best in human culture" is inexplicable by such a process, because, our highest ideas in art, morals, and knowledge have assuredly no "survival" value; that it is to say, they do not help in the propagation and evolution of the race. They have their intrinsic value, but it is not connected with the success of certain forms of physical life in competition with other and less successful ones. All that Mr. Balfour has to tell us about this naturalistic principle of selection, is very happily phrased and extremely illuminating. If you believe in the Idealist school of philosophy it is also convincing.

LAW OF CONGRUITY.

In further support of Mr. Balfour's main thesis he gives us what he calls the "Law of Congruity." The Law of Congruity runs thus: "If we would maintain the value of our highest beliefs and emotions, we must find for them a congruous origin." What, precisely, does this mean? It might be paraphrased in the following fashion: If our knowledge taken as a whole is a rational structure, it must have an origin and point of departure which is also rational. Similarly, if our best ethical ideas have a certain sanctity and loftiness of their own, their origin must be at least as lofty and as sacred. The sources of morality must be moral. And in the same manner, too, with aesthetics. Beauty cannot be merely a by-product, a sort of happy accident. It must be something inwrought with the very nature of things, belonging to them by a special grace. It is here that Mr. Balfour comes nearest to the Platonic standpoint. If we accept his doctrine we must rule out Mechanism and Naturalism and Agnosticism, while a lofty form of Theism alone becomes inevitable. Such a scheme, of course, involves the full acceptance of the idealist hypothesis—that the main secret of things lies not in Matter but in Spirit, that intelligent design is everywhere observable in the universe, and that therefore what used to be called "final causes" are more interpretative, more essential in a certain sense than efficient causes. For if we take Mr. Balfour's Law of Congruity and attempt to apply it, let us say to the development of man or the evolution of the state, we shall see that, in the most obvious sense, it is inapplicable. Man as we know him is a fairly rational animal, but he may have had, and probably has had, an extremely undistinguished ancestry not only among the arboreal apes, but going down to much lower orders of animate life. Or, again, we know what a civilised state means; but it is also clear as a mere matter of history that the civilised state with all its complicated relations, is the last result of various conglomerations of mankind, some of them of an exceedingly rude and barbarous character. In these cases you can hardly say that man must always have had a source which is human, or that a civilised community must always be derived from an origin at least as civilised as itself. And so the Law of Congruity seems to fail us.

A THEISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Yet in another sense you can make these affirmations. If you are thinking of what Plato might call the real idea of the thing, or the final cause of its existence, then, just as the essence of man is to be rational, so the final cause of a State is to be civilised. And that seems to prove once more not only that Mr. Balfour's philosophy rests on an idealistic basis, but that in order to produce full conviction it ought to have had a thoroughly prepared metaphysical foundation to explain why Spirit, Thought, Idea, are the only keys by which we can unlock the mystery of existence. But everyone must recognise, in fairness to Mr. Balfour that the conditions under which he essayed his task hardly admitted of very thoroughgoing philosophical analysis. As he accepts Theism in its largest sense as the only rational interpretation of man and nature and God, he was bound to cover an immense tract of ground, with here and there some lack of depth and analysis. It is for this reason that he has to fall back on such principles of "common-sense" as Providence and Inspiration which, if they are meant for philosophical terms, must be patiently explored; or otherwise must be taken at their face value as ordinary current notions accepted among the mass of more or less intelligent mankind. Nevertheless, the whole of Mr. Balfour's philosophy is to be found here within these 260 pages, although it is latent rather than explicit. And for this reason the book will probably be found more valuable in suggesting lines of thought to candid enquirers than in any systematic contribution it makes to philosophical thought.

AMERICA'S ANÆMIC QUALITIES.

"When the anaemic qualities of American policy are discussed," says the "New Statesman," "these factors should be borne in mind:

"The isolation of the United States. We on this side of the Atlantic can hardly realise the extent to which their size and strength and the accident of their geographical position and surroundings have relieved Americans from the effects of a constant external pressure.

"Deeply ingrained in the popular mind is the conviction that Europe has one set of interests and America another, and the average busy complacent citizen, self-centred and remote, still regards the wars of the Old World with a purely spectacular interest as a sort of drama provided for his diversion.

"The American people at a crisis involving the national self-respect, and after every effort has been made to uphold it by peaceful negotiations, will overwhelmingly support their President."

A CUP OF WATER.

"While ration parties of the prisoners went off to fetch a wagon piled high with boxes of bully beef, a British soldier of his own initiative brought a bucket of water to where a German hospital orderly was dressing the wounds of some of the German wounded," says Mr. Williams in the "Daily Mail."

"A Landsturm man of about forty lay there, his face flushed with fever, a hole as big as a florin in his elbow. The Englishman offered him the first drink, and the man gave him a grateful glance as he took the proffered cup."

"A friend of mine carried a water-jar to some of them, and held it to their lips," says Mr. Philip Gibbs in the "Chronicle." "One of them refused. He was a tall, evil-looking fellow with a bloody rag round his head—a typical Hun, I thought. But he pointed to a comrade who lay huddled on the ground, and said, in German, 'He needs it first.'

"This man had never heard of Sir Philip Sidney, but in spite of his evil looks he had the same chivalry in his soul."

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A correspondent writes to the "Bulletin" of Lahore:—The Peshawar Cantonment railway station was the scene of a heart-rending accident the other day, when an Indian lady with a child in her arms was trying to get into a train when it had whistled and started off. The child slipped from the mother's arms and fell on the platform where it was picked up quite safe but the poor mother was immediately cut to pieces.

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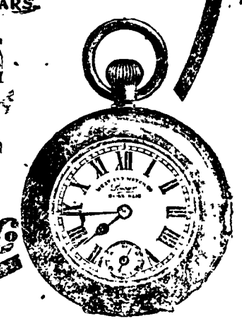

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